

Newfoundland

I. Hardy Fisherfolk of a Rocky Seaboard

By Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath, K.B.E.

Author of "Newfoundland," etc.

OF the people of Newfoundland more than 99 per cent. are native born, the rest being French and Canadians on the west coast. The original settlers came from the west of England, from Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall, located around St. John's, in the peninsula of Avalon, and gradually spread north and west. The leading fishery operators finding it convenient to employ Irish helpers, the Irish population increased so that until midway through the nineteenth century it formed a clear majority; to-day it is about one-third.

The aboriginal race in Newfoundland called themselves Beothiks. Their features were those of the continental Indians, and their habits were in many respects similar. They had straight, jet-black hair, high cheek-bones, small black eyes, and their skin was copper-coloured. They subsisted by hunting and fishing; their weapons, wigwams, and domestic utensils resembled those of neighbouring tribes, and it is thought by some who have studied the few relics which have been preserved, and the meagre and

uncertain vocabularies which contain all that remains of their language, that they were a branch of the widespread and warlike Algonquins.

When Cabot landed in 1497, the Beothiks were a numerous and powerful people, well developed physically, ingenious, of quick intelligence, gentle in manners, and inclined on first acquaintance to be friendly to the palefaces. The great island, with its abundance of wild creatures of many species, and its shores, lakes, and rivers swarming with fish, was to them a perfect paradise.

Countless herds of reindeer wandered over the marshes in the interior in their migrations, at which times their capture was easily accomplished, even with the simple devices in the possession of these children of the forest. The flesh furnished them with their most nutritious food, while from their pelts they made the best waterproof leather, with which they clothed their feet as well as covered their wigwams, insuring them against the severity of the long winters.

These hides, being better adapted for making "buckskin," than those of



WHALE-KILLING HARPOON

At the invention of the harpoon gun whaling was revolutionised, the weapon being fired with a line attached, and, on striking, opening two barbs

Photo, James Vey

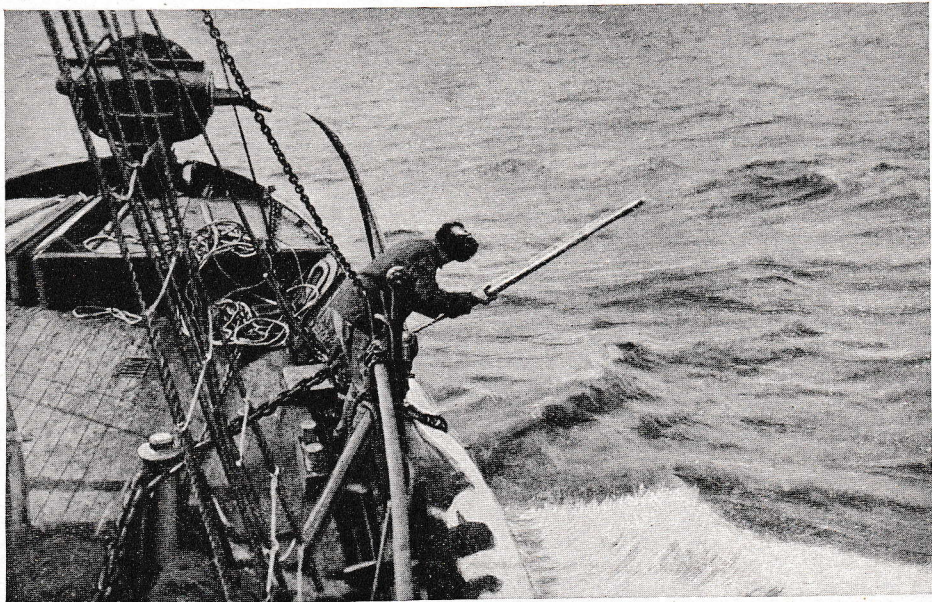
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any other of the deer family, together with the skins of the beaver, wolf, and bear, gave them abundant and comfortable clothing. They practised no agriculture, but the wild berries in their luxuriant growth supplied them with an abundance of vegetable food.

For a comparatively short time friendly relations existed between the Beothiks and the invaders; but soon quarrels arose, and deeds of violence

From 1760 to 1823 attempts were made to conciliate the Indians and save their wretched remnant from annihilation; but these efforts proved to have begun too late. Sad experience led them to distrust and hate the white man, and they could not respond to approaches of kindness. Forlorn and in despair, the few remaining Beothiks retreated to their last refuge at Red Indian Lake.

In 1828 a final effort was made to



CUTTING OFF THE FLUKES WHEN THE MONSTER IS CAPTURED

As soon as the whale has been tired out, in much the same way as a fish is played with rod and line, except that in this case the rod is the ship's foremast and the line a cable, the animal is brought alongside, a chain slipped round the base of the tail, and the flukes removed with a knife fixed to a pole. One blow from these is sufficient to smash a ship's boat to flinders

Photo, James Vey

resulted in savage vengeance. The first rude trappers, hunters, and fishermen as they spread into the northern parts of the island were beyond the control of law and justice, and little disposed to exercise conciliation and kindness towards the untutored savages whose presence interfered with their pursuits. The poor Beothiks were treated with cruel brutality, and for long years were regarded as vermin to be hunted down and destroyed without limit, except as to opportunity. This led the Indians to fierce, savage retaliation which ensured their ultimate destruction.

open communication with the remnant of the tribe which was supposed still to survive. An expedition was organized which penetrated to their last retreat. Only their graves and the mouldering remains of their wigwams were found—but no living Beothik. The silence of death reigned supreme. Fragments of canoes, skin dresses, storehouses, and the repositories of their dead were there, but no human sound was heard, no smoke from wigwam seen. Their camp fires were extinguished, and the sad record of an extinct race was closed for ever. Newfoundland became famous

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through its fisheries, and these have proved the nursery of a people unexcelled in hardihood and daring. Most remarkable in this connexion is that Irish peasants coming to Newfoundland totally unacquainted with any marine pursuit became some of the finest fishermen in the country.

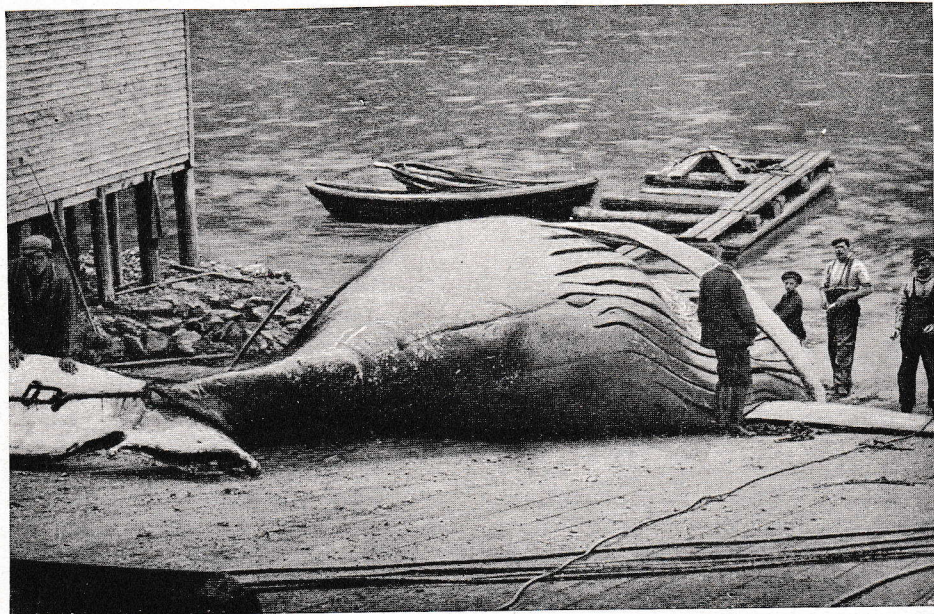
In early days, Newfoundland was the half-way house to the Western Hemisphere, and those who settled it have preserved the noblest virtues of the race from which they sprang. Now it is passed by, and this isolation—almost unique in English-speaking peoples—forms one of the great charms of the place for the visitor. The inhabitants are simple in their habits, frugal in their lives, daring and healthy from the very nature of the arduous avocations they normally pursue.

They and their kindred have been fishermen for generations, the Viking blood is in them, and whether in their frail boats seeking for codfish off the coast, or treading with undaunted

spirit the yielding ice-floes in the quest for seals, or facing midwinter blizzards to run their herring-nets, they are equally at home.

While its pursuits have been modernised somewhat through the development of iron-mining and paper-making, the general industrial conditions in Newfoundland continue to be somewhat similar to those prevailing generations ago. Winter begins usually in December, and continues with great severity for four or five months. The "outport" people, or fisherfolk—every place in Newfoundland except St. John's is an "outport," and relies mainly on the fisheries—begin their year's operations by their wood-cutting campaign in the interior of the country.

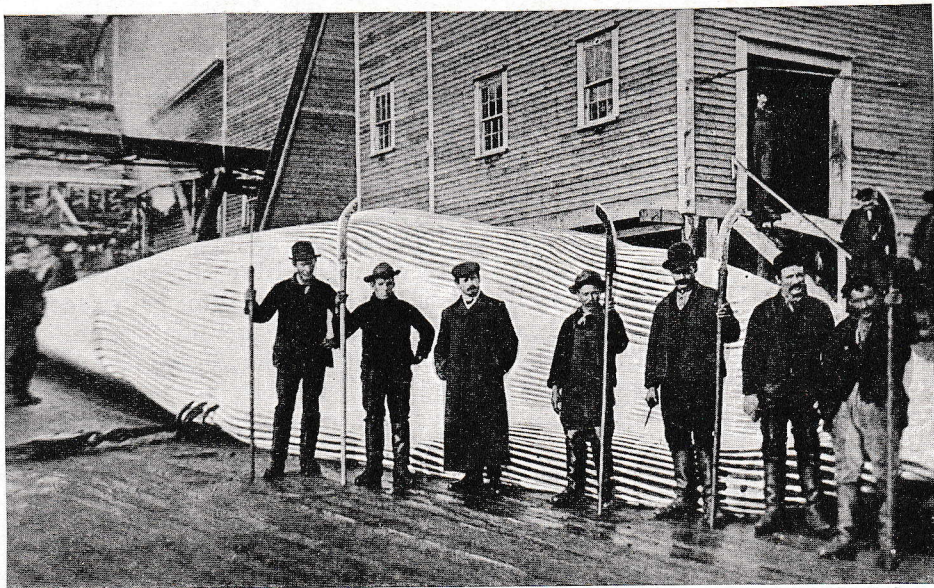
They make their way to the forests back from the coast to cut down trees for conversion into lumber for building their houses, their fishing establishments, schooners, boats, etc., and for making the barrels and casks into which their fishery products are packed, while



HUMP-BACK WHALE IN PROCESS OF BEING CUT UP

When captured the whales are partially inflated with air that they may float the more easily and are towed alongside. In the event of too rough weather, or another whale needing chase, they may be set adrift with a buoy and flag. On landing they are hacked to pieces, and, above, one of the great curved jawbones can be seen

Photo, Hollway



READY TO DEAL WITH THE CARCASS OF A HUMP-BACK WHALE

This whale is the largest mammal in existence, measuring as much as eighty feet, the height of a six-storey building. It has curious pleats in the throat, whose size may be gauged by comparison with the row of seven men standing ready to cut it into gobbets. Formerly it was harpooned from open boats, when it was not always the whale that got killed

Photo, James Vey

within the past half century there has developed a lumber-cutting industry for export and also the cutting of spruce-trees to be made into pulp-wood and paper. The town of Grand Falls, on the Exploits river, the outlet of the Red Indian lake to the sea, has grown up since 1906 when the Harmsworth brothers established it as the centre of one of the largest paper-making enterprises in the world.

Since 1895 another industry has been very largely developed, that of iron mining, while prior to that there was copper mining in Notre Dame bay on a small scale. The most notable feature of the fisherman is his adaptability, necessitated by his environment. He has to be a house-builder, a ship-builder, and a Jack-of-all-trades, as well as a fisherman, and similarly has developed into a logger, a lumberman, and a miner.

It is nothing unusual to find thousands of people who, in the course of a single year, serve a period at log cutting, another at seal hunting, a third at cod fishing, one at herring catching, and one at mining, and proving themselves

effective, at all, besides putting in their spare time at house construction and vessel building.

Lumbering is, of course, a winter work entirely, because the heavy snowfalls alone make possible the easy and cheap transfer of the felled trees from the forest to the banks of the river by which, in spring, when the ice-floes have broken up, the logs can be as cheaply and quickly floated to the mills where they are to be made into lumber, pulp, paper, etc., and thousands of men find employment in this way.

In March and April the seal fishery takes place, prosecuted in bygone days by hundreds of stout schooners built in the island and sailing from all of the great bays which seam the coast. Over sixty years ago steamers were introduced into this business, from which dates, in the view of most people, its decadence, as their greater power and speed, defiance of wind and weather, enabled them to operate so effectively as to leave no prizes for the sailing crafts, and this fine fleet soon became extinct. The steamers so over-hunted and depleted

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the seal herds that now the catch is hardly more than a third of what it was in the heyday of the "sailers."

Before the Great War huge steel steamers, half the size of a modern liner, and utilised during the rest of the year for passenger or freight traffic, were introduced into the business and further diminished the herds; but as hostilities progressed all these ships were commandeered for war purposes and the business was left to some small wooden steamers of the whaler type, which have now been reduced, by perils of the ocean, to eight only.

These seals are not like those found on the islets in the warmer waters of the Pacific, the subject of adventure and romance, and the skins of which are used for making women's garments,

but Atlantic seals, whose fat is made into oil and whose skin into leather. They are found on the ice-floes off the coast of Newfoundland, and the steamers have to force their way through the frozen masses until they find the seals, which are then killed by the crews of the ships ranging far and wide over the crystal plains and killing the quarry by striking them on the head with an iron-shod club, after which they disembowel them and remove the "pelts" (the skin with its adherent fat) from the carcass, dragging the pelt to the ship's side, thence to be thrown into the holds to the number of thousands. The catch for 1922 was about 120,000, somewhat larger than that of the previous year.

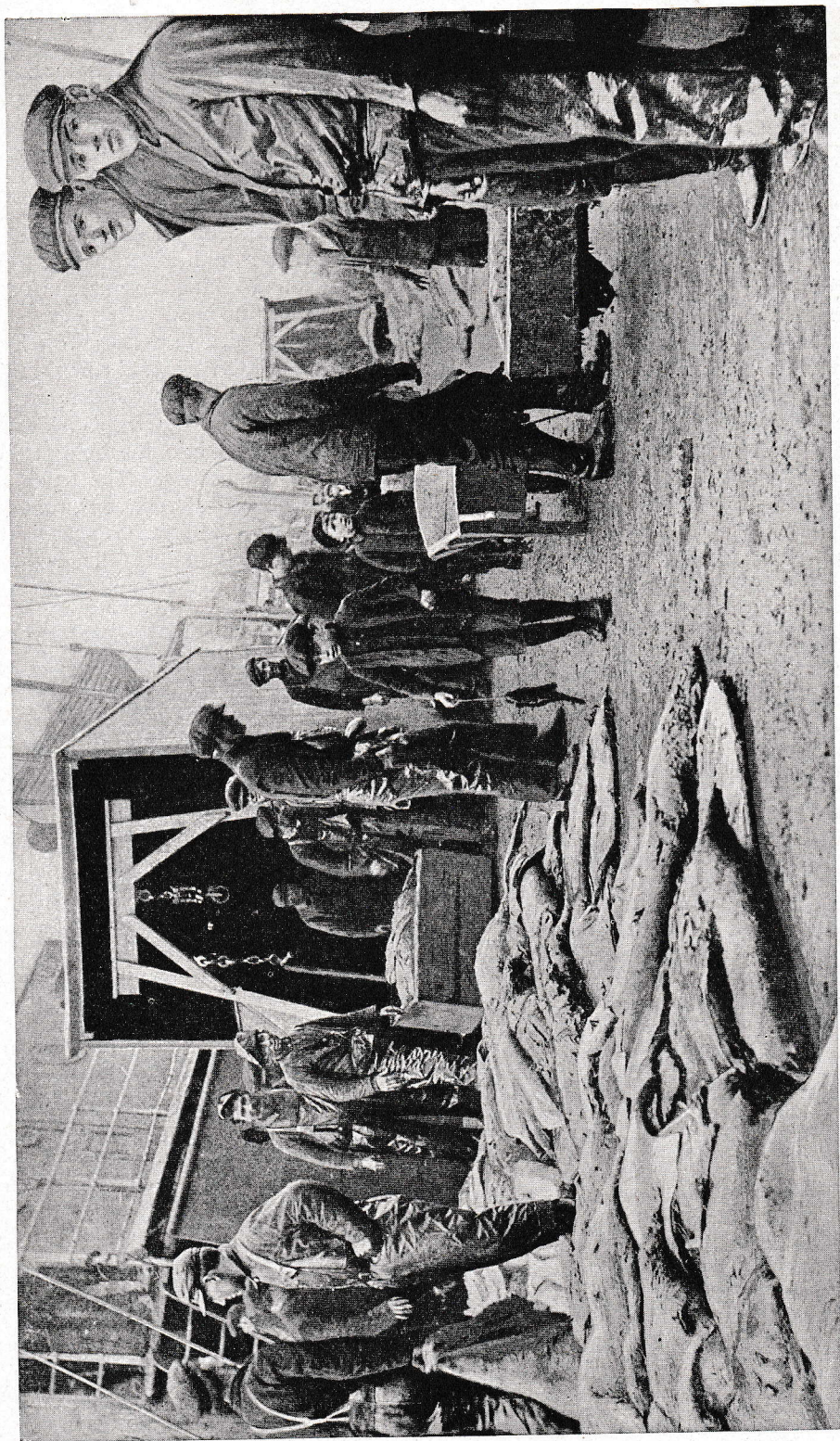
If landward winds swing the floes near the shore, the settlers along the



DISCHARGING A CARGO OF COD AT A NEWFOUNDLAND QUAYSIDE

In this hill-sheltered haven a fishing-ketch moored close up to a pier is unloading the hundreds of cod she has harvested from the sea. She lies somewhat bows on to the observer, the long boom of her mizzen visible beyond the man in the white hat and the foremast shrouds on the extreme left where a grinning ship's boy with a fishy armful glances round

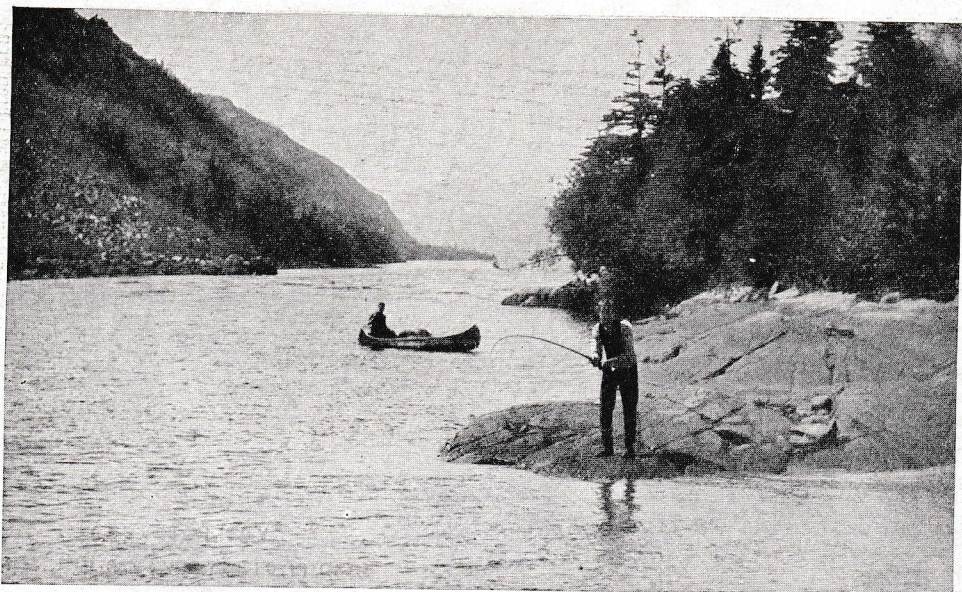
Photo, Holloway



HEAPS OF RAW SEAL SKINS BEING UNLOADED FROM A SEALER FRESH FROM THE FLOES

Newfoundland sealing differs from that of most other parts of the world in that the animals are killed not upon the beaches nor, as in pelagic sealing, with harpoons in the open sea, but upon the great plains of ice that form during the winter. The cow seals bear their young upon the ice, and the whole family remains there for several weeks. The sealers, either steam or sailing vessels, force their way into the floes, the crews are landed on the ice, and the seals slain with clubs

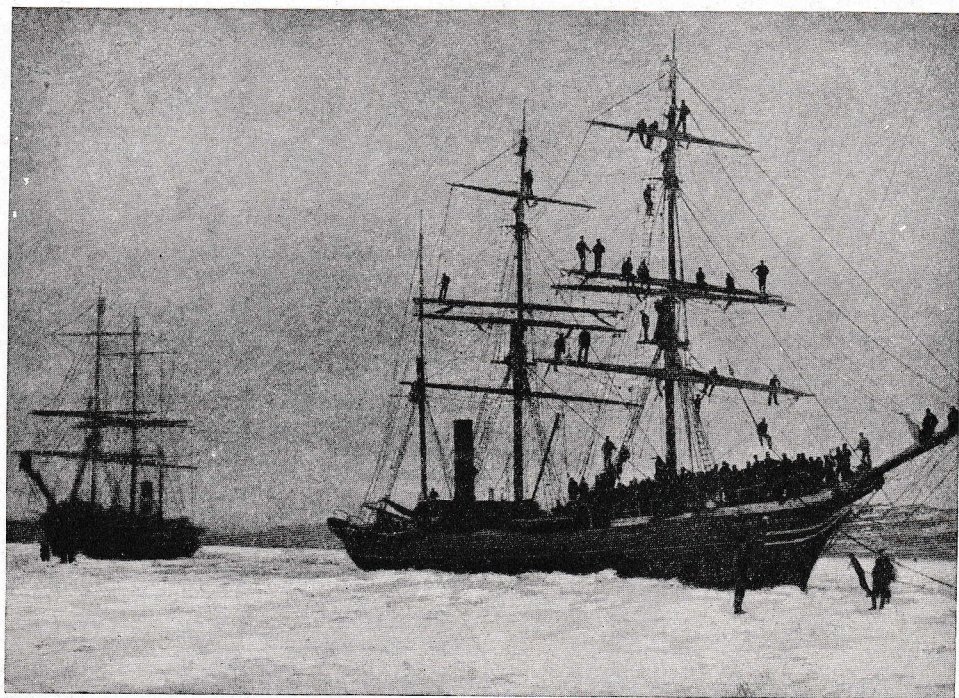
Photo. T. P. H. H. H. H.



BENT ROD AND TAUT LINE MARK THE SALMON'S FIGHT FOR LIFE

In these wilder rivers where anglers are not too plentiful, nor the fish too shy, wonderful sport is to be had, for the waters hold an abundance of fine specimens. Here a fish has been hooked, and is displaying its celebrated fighting powers, which have given rise to the adage that for every pound of its weight a minute must be spent in its capture

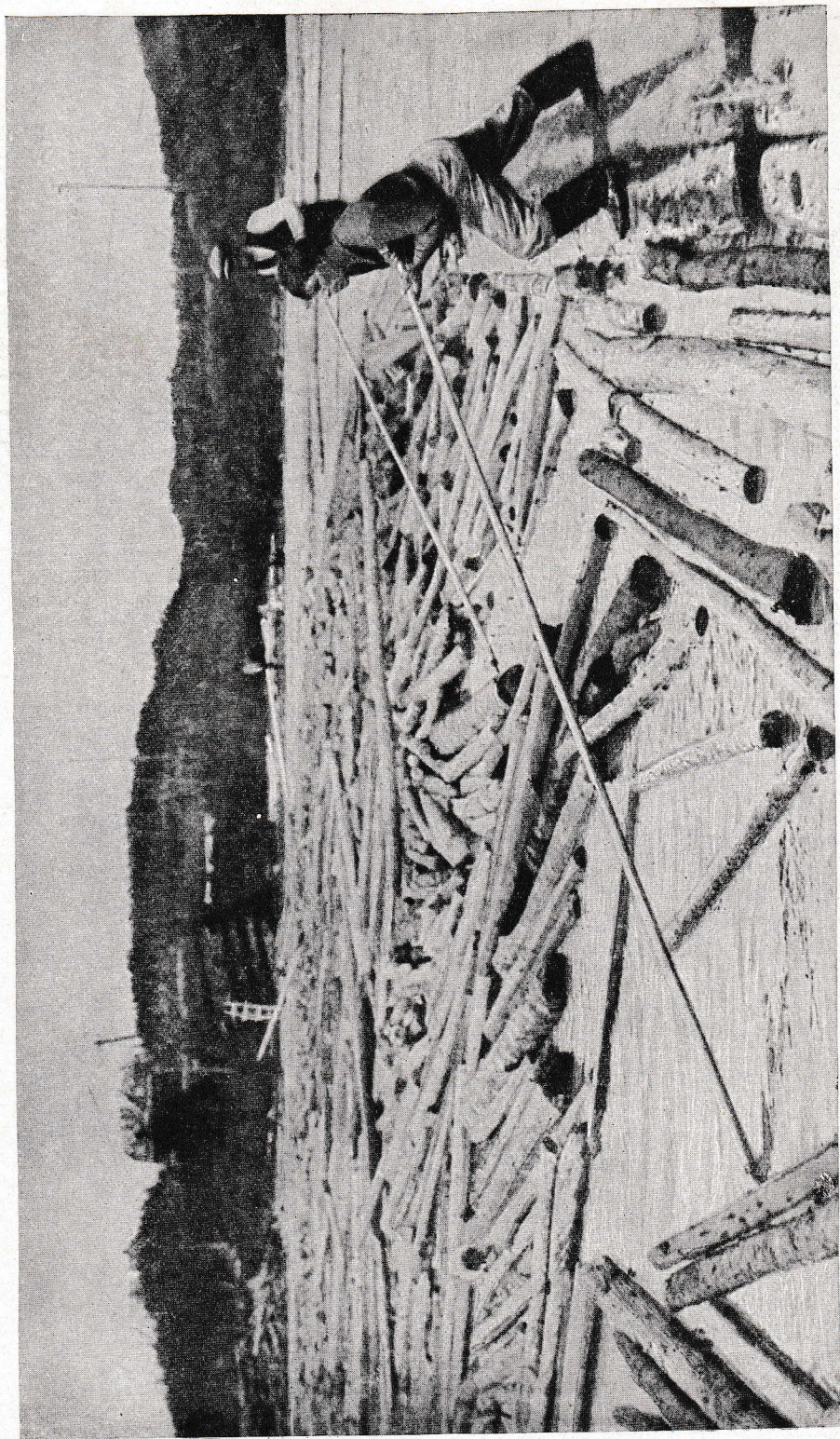
Photo, Holloway



SEAL SHIPS FROZEN IN OFF NEWFOUNDLAND'S ROCKY COAST

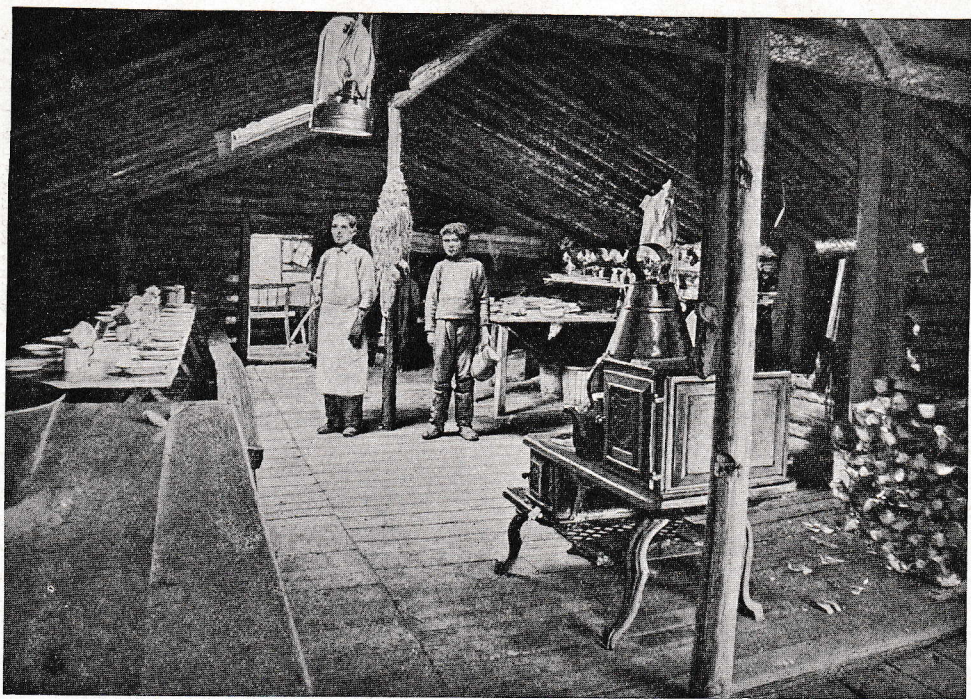
In the grip of the all-covering ice the vessels lie motionless. On the foremost the crew are crowding the forecandle, and from bowsprit to topsail-yard men are clinging to spar and rigging in a cluster of black silhouettes against the winter sky. On main and fore topmasts are "crow's nests" whence the look-outs may spy the herds of seal

Photo, Newfoundland Government



FENDING AND FEEDING THE LOGS INTO THE PROPER CHANNELS FROM A RIVER BOOM

Always known as a great fishing country, and as possessing extensive mineral wealth, Newfoundland has received additional importance since the beginning of this century owing to the establishment of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. which in 1910 opened large wood-pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls—a town that owes both origin and prosperity to the mills—which have come to be regarded as the finest in the world. Large booms, or barriers, have been constructed near the mills, and into these the river crews pilot the logs, considerable skill being necessary to shepherd the unwieldy masses into their respective channels



FIVE MINUTES TO BREAKFAST TIME IN A LUMBER CAMP

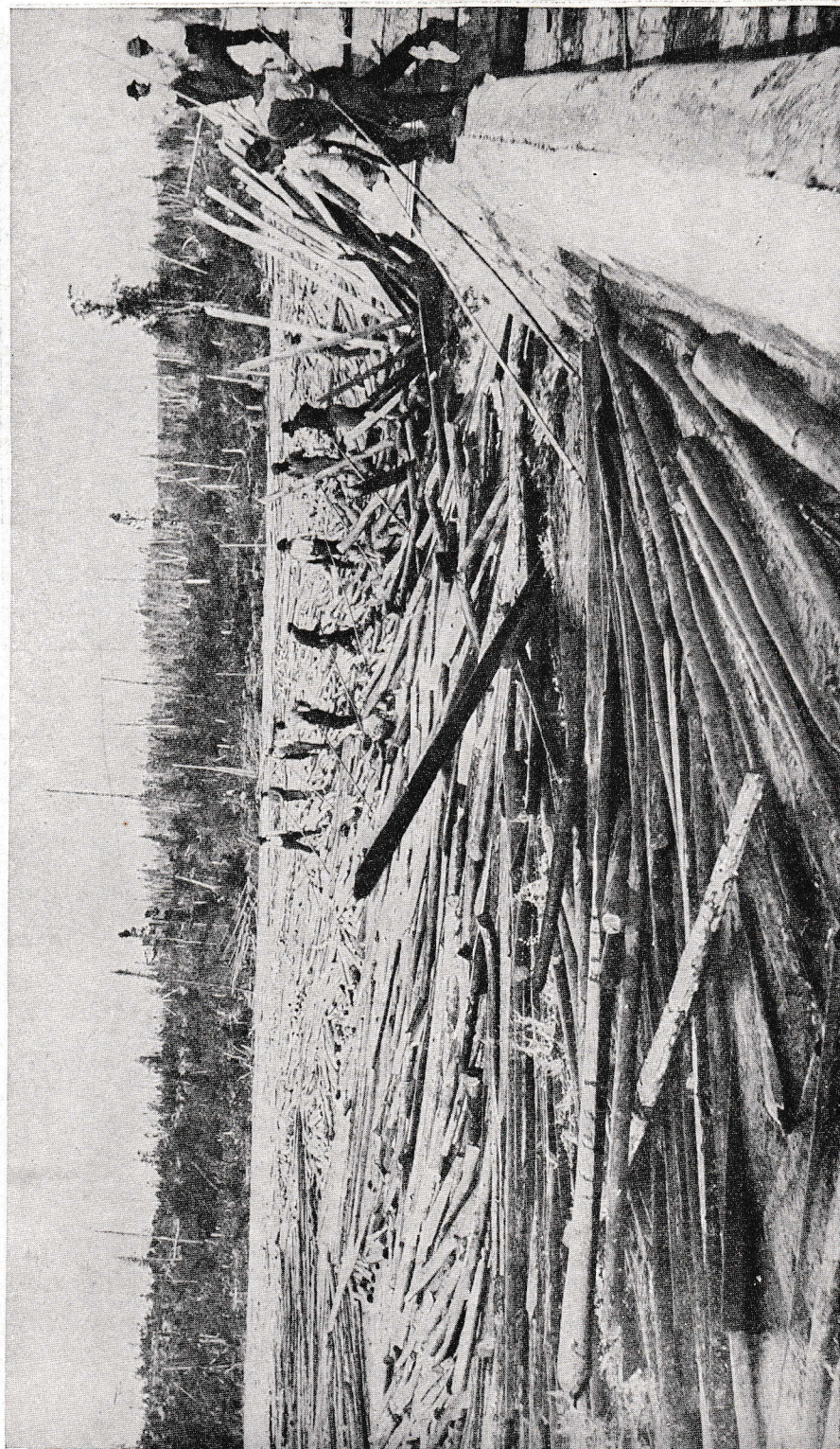
It is in the winter months that the actual felling of the trees for wood-pulp production takes place. Then the forest rings with the sound of axe and saw and donkey engine, and the lumber camps hum with activity—most of all, perhaps, in the great camp kitchens where gargantuan meals are cooked and served to hundreds of healthy, very hungry men



EN ROUTE FOR THE OLD WORLD: THE FIRST STAGE

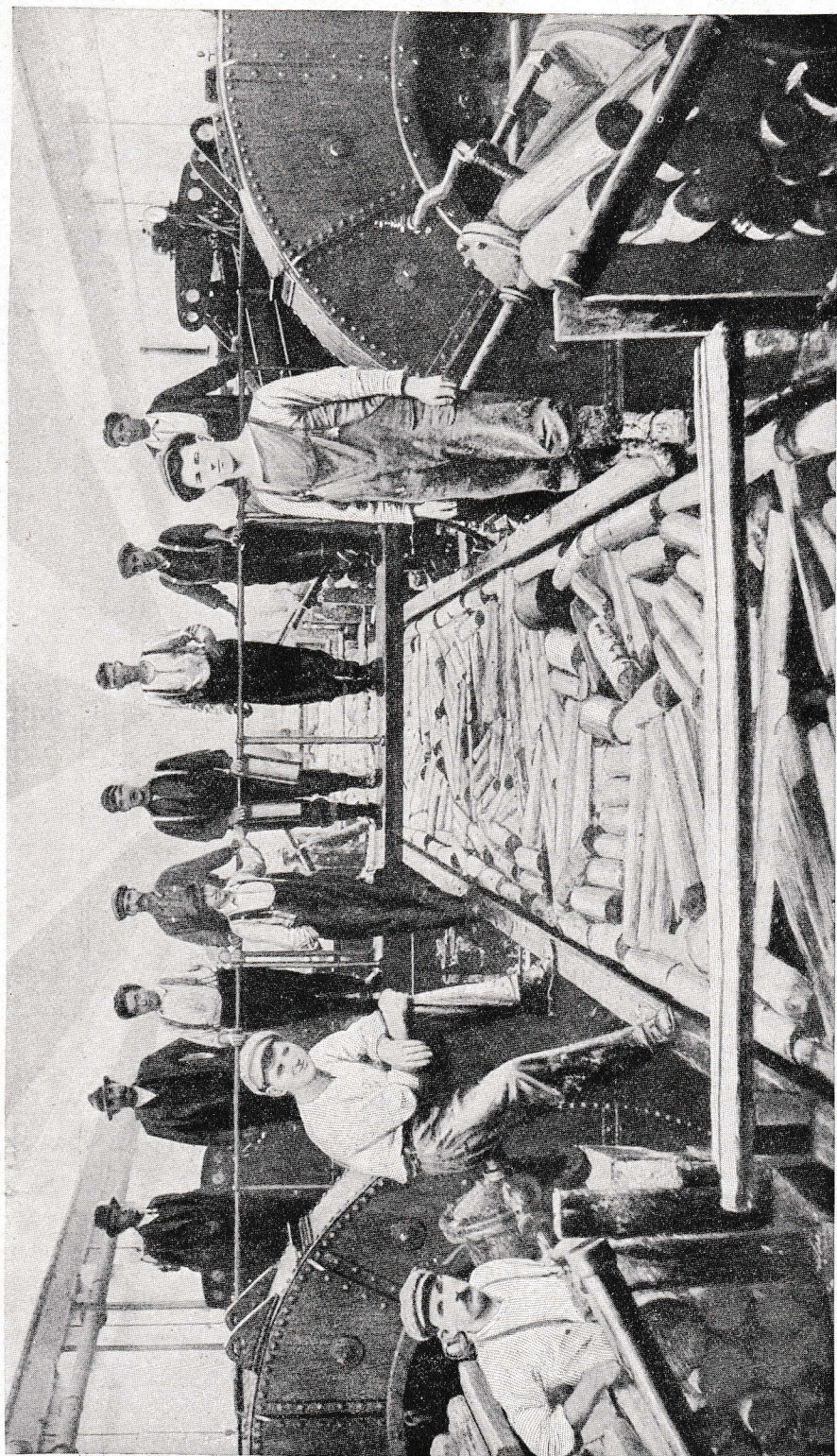
In these numberless logs, which are being steered down the Exploits river, lies the raw material from which important London journals draw their paper supplies. The wooded areas of Newfoundland exploited in the pulp industry cover over 3,000 square miles, and it has been estimated that the daily requirements of a large London paper would represent about ten acres of an average forest

Photo, Newfoundland Government



LOGGING CREWS PUSHING AN ACCUMULATION OF TIMBER FROM THE BANKS INTO THE EXPLOITS RIVER

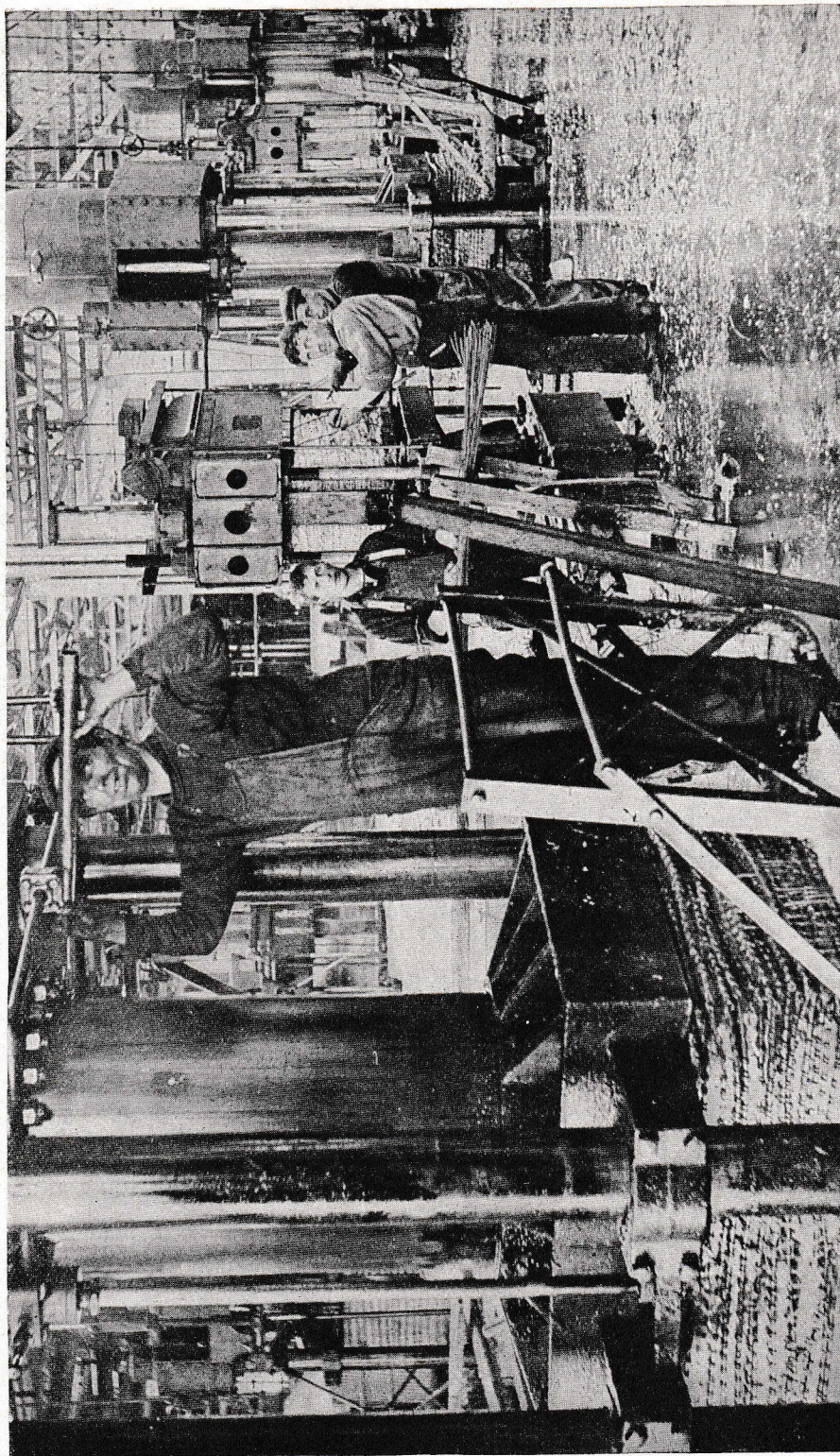
Exploits river is a household word among the men of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. The longest river in the island, it drains some 4,000 square miles and passes through the vast wooded districts which supply the bulk of the timber for the wood-pulp mills. During the winter months the trees, chiefly spruce and other soft coniferous woods, are felled, cut into logs and hauled by teamsters to the banks of the river, where they remain piled in great skidways until the spring floods, when they are tilted into the stream and floated to the mills.



WITHIN THE GRINDER-ROOM THE SAWN LOGS LOSE THEIR LAST SEMBLANCE OF THEIR PARENT TREES

When the logs arrive at the mills they are cut into lengths of approximately thirty inches and carried by a conveyor to the barkers. These are machines which strip and clean the logs of bark, knots, and other excrescences, operating much more easily than a cook peeling potatoes, and with much less waste. The shining bits of wood are immediately carried on to the grinders, where they are pressed obliquely—against the grain—against huge rapidly-revolving grindstones, a stream of water carrying off the pulpy product for further treatment

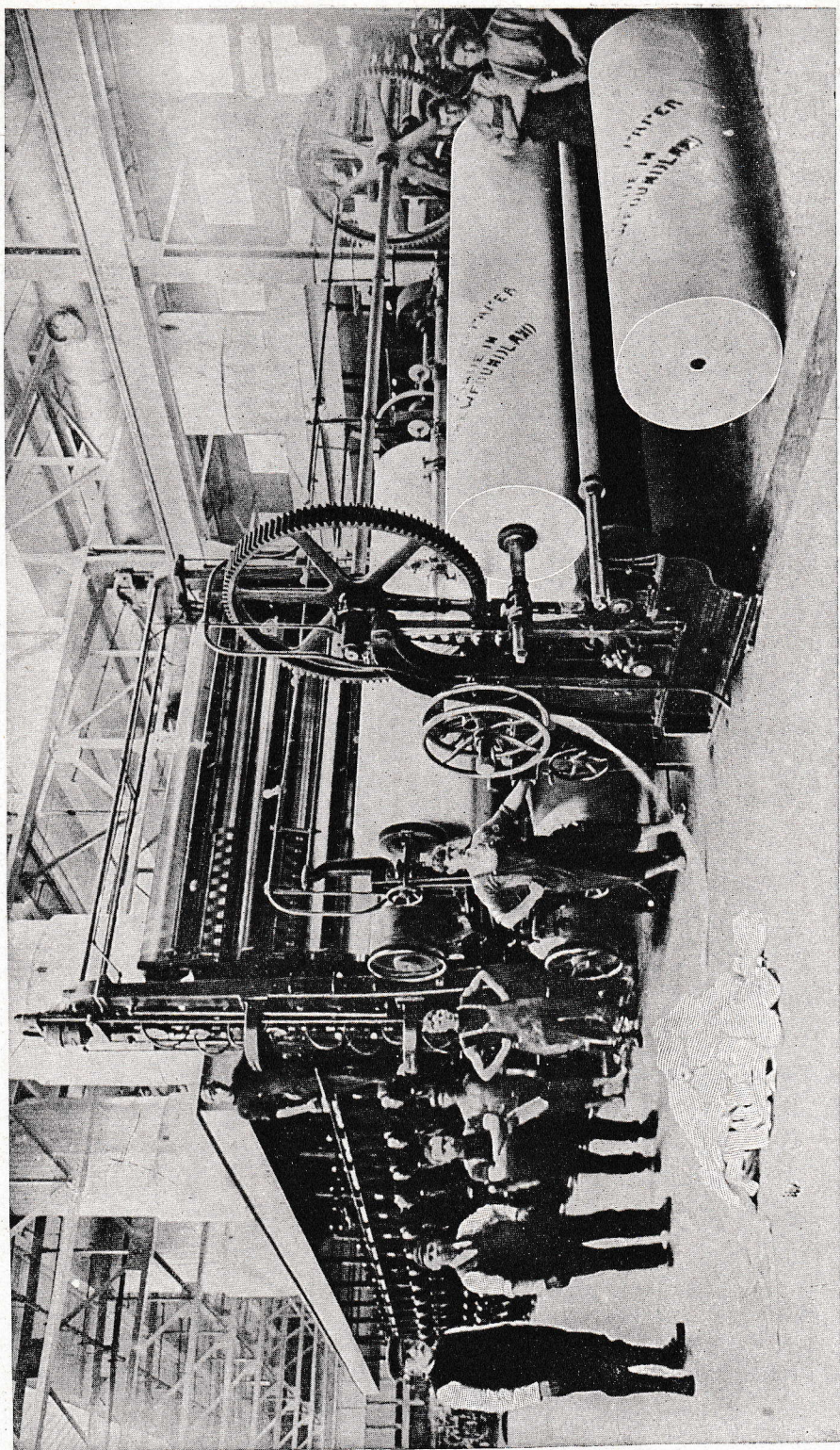
Photo, Newfoundland Government



WHAT ONCE WERE TOWERING TREES REDUCED BY PRESSURE TO FLAT SHEETS OF PULP

After leaving the grinder-room the crude pulp is screened to remove lumps and, if necessary, bleached. If it is to be made into paper in the same mill the pulp can now be run directly into the beating engines. Otherwise, it is passed through wet machines, pressed into thick sheets as here shown, baled, and stacked upon the wharves to await shipment. In pulp-making a nice proportion of spruce and balsam must be observed if an unvarying quality of paper is to be maintained

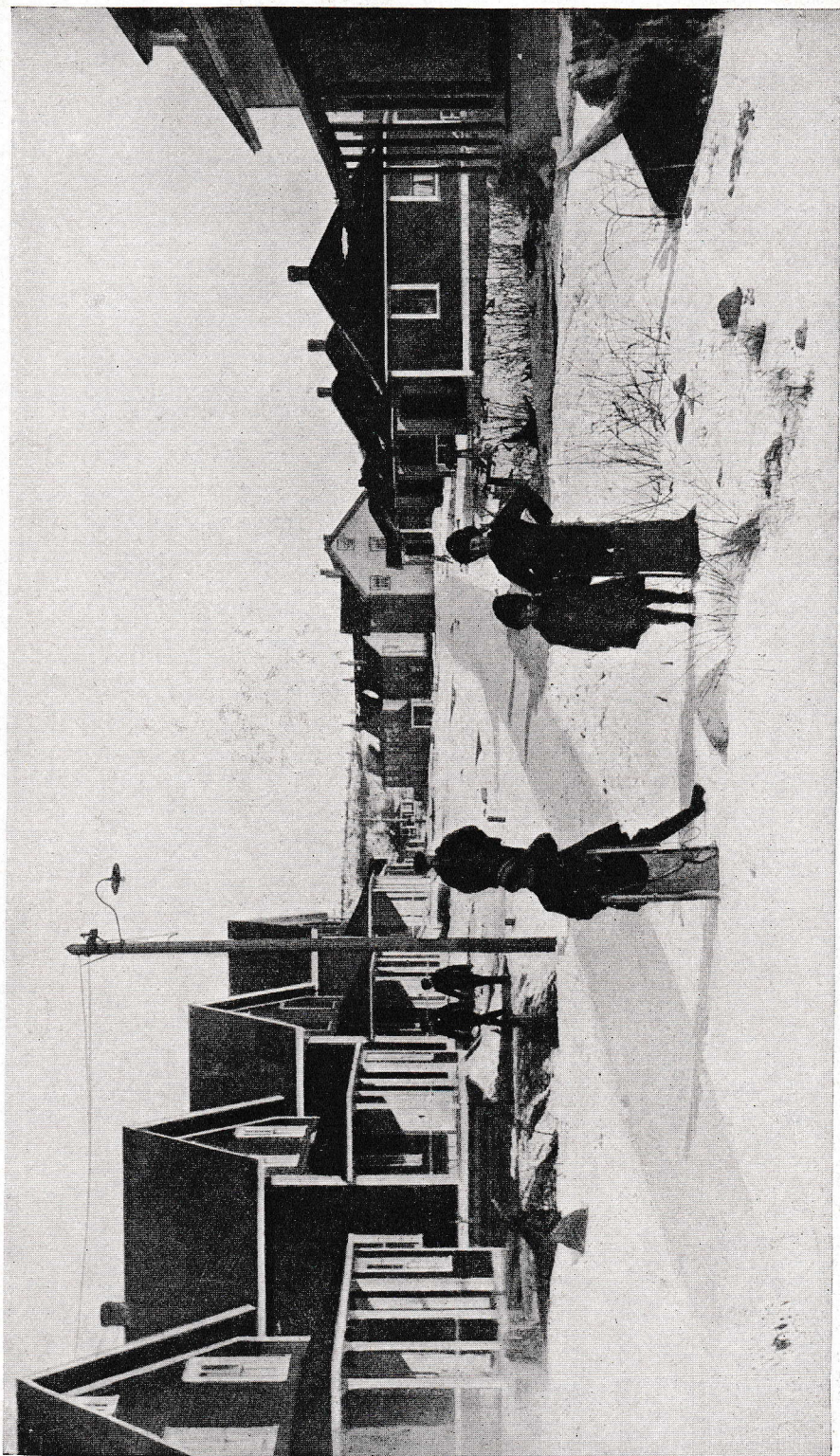
Photo, Newfoundland Government



GIANT MACHINE THAT COMBINES SEVERAL PROCESSES TO CONVERT THE FLUID PULP INTO ROLLS OF PAPER

This, one of the largest pieces of machinery in existence, for as far as the eye can see it is all one mechanism, imitates and combines in the height of inventive ingenuity all the former processes of paper-making by hand. The pulp flows continuously into the far end over a wire cloth, an endless travelling band, and then passes between revolving drums for pressing and on to steam-heated cylinders where it dries. Finally, at the nearer end the finished paper is wound on the rollers

Photo, Newfoundland Government



AMENITIES OF CIVILIZATION OCCUPYING THE ERSTWHILE SOLITUDES OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S GRAND FALLS

Outcome of the great pulp and paper mills founded by the far-sighted enterprise of Lord Northcliffe and his associates to supply their vast newspaper organization in England, Grand Falls developed in less than twenty years into a comfortable and prosperous town with a population of some five thousand souls. As shown here, the houses are somewhat of the bungalow type with veranda fronts. The churches, public buildings, homes, and spacious streets are illumined by electricity for which the power is furnished by the falls that are the mainspring of the town's activity

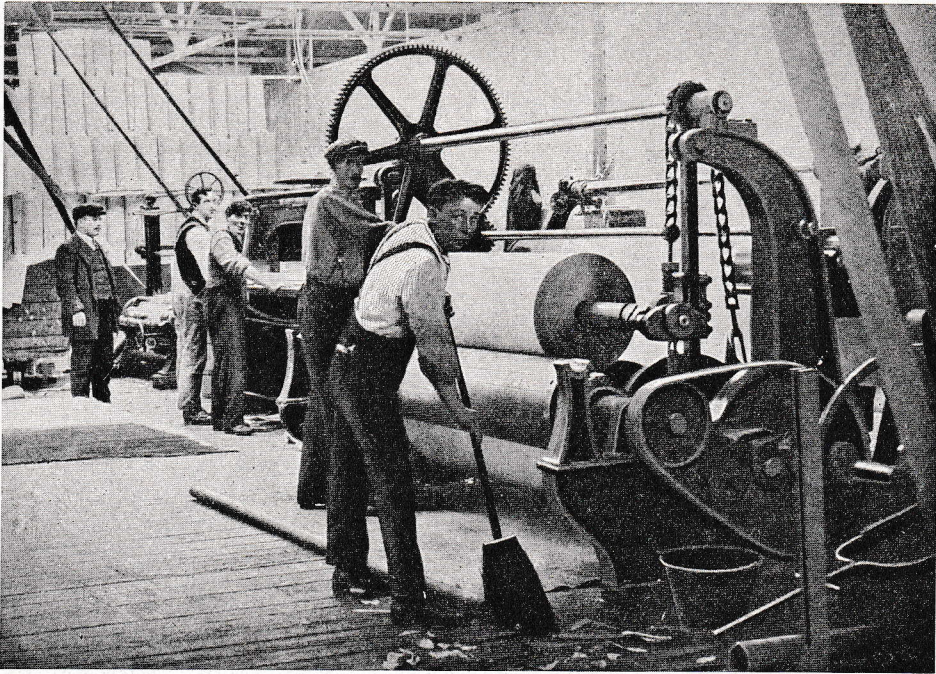
Photo, Newfoundland Government

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coast are able to reap a share of the seal hunt, as they go out over the floes, kill the seals, and drag them to the shore. If the wind shifts the ice is driven up again, and the hunters are unable to regain the land, and perish miserably of cold and hunger. Sometimes these incidents involve scores of people when blizzards sweep the floes, and the same conditions make an ever-present peril for the sealers of the fleet. In 1898 the sealer *Greenland* lost 73

a coastline of 6,000 miles. A peculiarity of Newfoundland is that the interior is practically unsettled, the entire population being located along the rocky seaboard, which through cod, herring, and other marine creatures, affords them a harvest. The shore fishery is undertaken in small boats which ply their vocation in the waters near the people's homes.

The cod are taken along the shore by means of "jiggers," hooks used by



RE-REELING MACHINE IN THE FINISHING-ROOM OF A PAPER MILL

Any paper that has been loosely wound is reeled off on to these rollers for the purpose of tightening while, at the same time, it can be cut to various lengths by means of a small knife to the right of and below the large cogged wheel. Farther off two men are operating a paper guillotine which squares and trims the sheets

Photo, Newfoundland Government

men in this way; and in 1914 the sealer *Newfoundland* lost 47 men; and the *Southern Cross* was sunk with all hands—173 persons.

With the opening of May begins the cod fishery, the main pursuit of the people, in its three branches—the shore, Labrador, and Bank fisheries.

The "shore" fishery is that prosecuted by the settlers in the 1,600 villages, great and small, which extend round

hand; "bultows," a large form of the "line" used in other countries for catching salmon in rivers; and, latterly, by "traps," best described as square rooms of netting fixed in the water some distance from the shore in areas frequented by codfish and with a section running from the trap to the shore so as to bar the progress of the fish, and divert them into the trap from which they cannot escape, so that when

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fishing is good boatloads of codfish are taken in a few hours. Within the past decade the use of the motor-engine in the boats engaged in the shore fishery has become almost universal, and saves enormous labour for the fishermen, besides enabling them to work longer and more effectively.

The Bank fishery is prosecuted on the famous Grand Banks and lesser areas to the east and south of Newfoundland by schooners carrying crews of about twenty men using trawls entirely. This trawling voyage is entirely different from that of the North Sea and European

waters. There the trawl is a huge contrivance of wood and net drawn along the bottom, while here the trawl is an enlarged form of bultow or "line"; two or three thousand hooks, each baited with capelin, herring, squid, or other similar fish that the cod relish, being fixed at two-foot intervals on a stout cord over half a mile long, anchored at either end and examined twice a day by two men of the crew in a flat-bottomed boat known as a "dory"—the safest yet devised for this form of work—who take off the fish, which are then preserved by being cleaned and salted and packed



CANOEING ON THE HUMBER RIVER BENEATH BREAKFAST HEAD

Newfoundland has countless regions of exceeding beauty that would enchant the jaded traveller. Here, for example, where the Humber river reflects the mass of Breakfast Head, an immense hill of marble of many different hues, is a delightful spot to camp, to breakfast on trout fresh taken from the stream, and then to pursue a leisurely voyage along the pine-bordered waterway



ESKIMO INITIATES IN THE MYSTERIES OF LEARNING

Missionaries of the Moravian Church brought Christianity to the Eskimos in 1771, and the practical control of this small Christian people has been left in the hands of the mission. At every station school is held four days a week during the winter months, and the children begin to attend after their sixth birthday. Nearly every Eskimo can read and write and do simple arithmetic

Photo, Georg Haeckel

in the vessel's hold till the voyage ends. All cod taken in the three forms of the Newfoundland fishery, except a small proportion of the catch dried at Labrador in the summer and shipped direct from there to market, are brought back to the homes of the owners to be cured, in which process the women and children help, and when dried and salted to the full extent that sun and air will ensure, are sent to the Latin countries of Southern Europe and South America, where they find their main sale, and the proceeds are utilised for the purchase of food, clothing, and other requisites for the Newfoundland people.

The total catch of cod for the year is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million quintals (1 quintal = 112 lb.), valued in normal years at about two million sterling. The cod fishery represents in value about 60 per cent. of Newfoundland's exports; the seal, herring, salmon, and other fisheries constitute

about 20 per cent. more, and iron ore and pulp and paper make up the balance.

About four-fifths of the people are interested directly or indirectly in the cod and other fisheries, and even a partial failure of the fishing industry means conditions of hardship for great numbers. Formerly such an outcome had very grave circumstances because there was no alternative work, but with the development of lumbering and mining and paper-making, and with the increasing practice of farming, conditions have improved.

Nowadays, except on the absolutely sterile parts of the coast, every fisherman raises enough potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and other vegetables for his own use, and in some sections larger quantities are produced for the requirements of St. John's, with its 37,000 people; Grand Falls, with its loggers and paper-makers; and the other larger centres—

Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Heart's Content, Bonavista, Twillingate, Placentia, etc. — where subsidiary industries have created communities that call for such assistance.

Hay, oats, and barley are also raised, and small fruits ripen and reach a delicious flavour, but it has not yet been possible to procure a wheat which will mature commercially. Farm animals

and poultry attain an average size, and a goodly proportion of the requirements of the country can be met in most of these respects.

Newfoundland has varied attraction for the visitor, not the least being the charm of its remoteness. Coastwise trips can be enjoyed during the summer, on comfortable passenger steamers, and extended to Labrador, if desired.

II. A Sketch of Labrador & Its People

By Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., M.D.

Author of "Labrador," etc.

CRUISING in a ninety-ton ketch from England with the great fleet of fishermen who pursue the enormous schools of cod between Greenland and Labrador when the sea is not frozen between June and December, we realized how little is known of that long bleak shore.

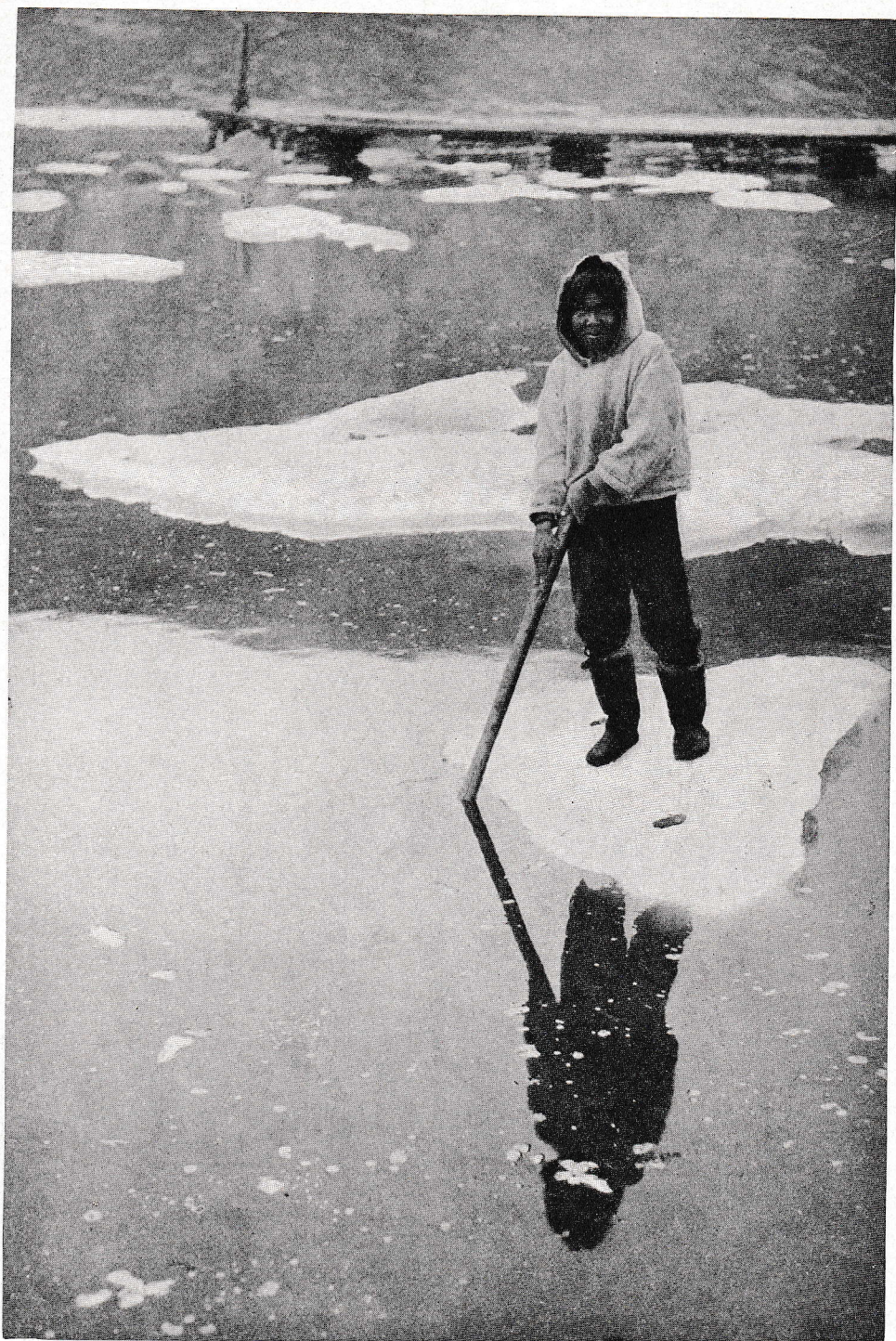
Earnest efforts have been made to identify the long sandy reaches south of the Straits of Belle Isle with those the Vikings in the Sagas are said to have sailed along on the shores of Vinland. But so far as thirty years of cruising that long coast affords evidence, none yet has come to light that can in any way be conclusive. There is, however, no question but that the French and English in their early voyages to Canada both visited it, and sparsely settled the south coast of Labrador, or, as they looked upon it, the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Basque whalers had preceded them, and evidence of their extensive fisheries still remains in Red Bay Harbour, where, preserved by the frigid waters, ancient and hardened jawbones are still found and used for runners for the winter sledges. Old seigneuries granted by the French led to quite large settlements as far east as Bradore Bay. The remains of an ancient English fort at Chateau Bay, guarding the Straits of Belle Isle as the northern and shortest approach

to Canada, speak of the later English occupation, and of the knowledge in England in those days of Labrador's existence. But of the east coast little or nothing was known.

Following the French, enterprising spirits from the Channel Islands in the end of the eighteenth century opened up large fisheries on the south shore. English names also figured conspicuously on the coast early in the nineteenth century, and Slades and Pinson did big trade, using those usual robust methods that have been no small factor in the world-wide extension of British enterprises everywhere.

The strong New England Puritans, sailing from Boston and the Maine and Massachusetts ports, so far influenced the development and destiny of Labrador as to change its seat of government, and to alter radically the history of its development. These inflexible propagandists were not satisfied to share the good gifts of God which that coast so generously afforded with the heathen, who, having been driven by their warlike Indian neighbours north to the limit of the land in Alaska and Siberia and then around the ungenerous shores of the Polar Ocean, had ventured to follow south along the far more accommodating coast-line of Labrador. These savages were known by the opprobrious name of "Eskimo," or



SPRING-TIME BRINGS THE MERRY SPORT OF PUNTING ON THE ICE

When the ice breaks up in spring Eskimo boys enjoy their favourite, most exciting sport. Incoming tides bring in great pans and little flat pieces of ice which make splendid rafts, and on these the lads balance and pole themselves along, often escaping a ducking only by great agility. The game is not a little dangerous, for they are heavily clad and, moreover, none of them can swim

Photo, S. K. Hutton, "Among the Eskimos of Labrador"



BORN TO THE CHASE AND DEPENDENT ON HIS SKILL

Nothing is half so great in Eskimo estimation as a really clever hunter. Clad in sealskins he roams far afield over the snow on his racquet shoes, trapping foxes, shooting rock ptarmigan, trout, hunting seals and walrus with harpoon or rifle, tracking down bears, and, above all, hunting reindeer—the supreme event of the Eskimo sporting year, which ends with the cod fishing in summer

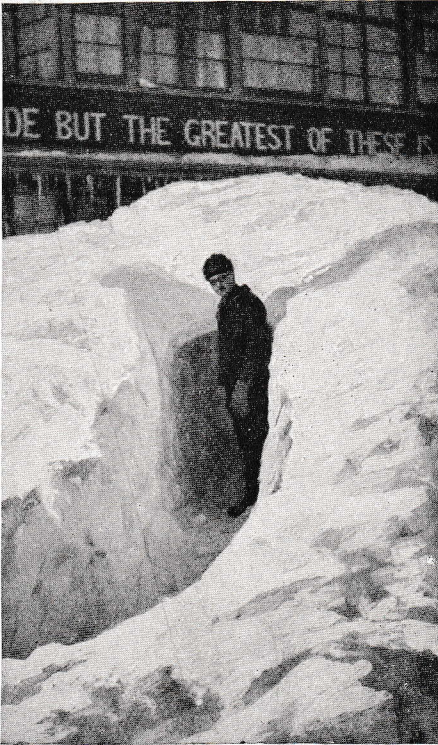
Photo, Georg Haeckel



MOTHER-LOVE AND BABY GLEE AMONG THE ESKIMOS OF LABRADOR

Eskimo babies are fascinating little creatures, idolised by their parents. The mothers carry them about in the hood of their sealskin dickies, in the snug recesses of which they gaze at the world with beady, wide-awake eyes, or are lulled to sleep by the swinging motion imparted to the hood by a gentle shrugging of the mother's shoulders or a to-and-fro swaying of her body

Photo, American Field Museum, Chicago



WINTER CAMPAIGN IN LABRADOR

Residents in Labrador find little fault with the climate, but even what they describe as a light snowfall entails the construction of veritable trench systems in township streets

Photo, Dr. W. T. Grenfell

"raw meat eaters," and the easiest way to convert them was to shoot them at sight. The inability to prevent these methods so told on the conscience of the governor of Boston that he succeeded in inducing England to transfer the task to Newfoundland, on whose shoulders the responsibility still seems not to weigh unduly.

Early in the nineteenth century the right of Americans to fish concurrently with the British in the territorial waters of the coast enabled the men out of Gloucester and Boston to fish for halibut on the Banks which are as big as Wales, and lie about halfway between Greenland and Labrador, as it gave them permission to haul bait in the sandy bays with which to serve their deep-sea long lines. Modified quarrels have occurred owing to the northmen

resenting the southerners disturbing their grounds on Sundays. Only men from civilized parts prosecute their calling on the day of rest in the north.

The Eskimos, alas, have benefited little by the better enforcement of law! As the white man's point of contact increases, the little brown men slowly and silently vanish away. They not only fall easy victims to the diseases from which whites are almost immune, while we act as carriers of their specific viruses, but also the natives will always imitate both white customs and white vices, both of which are sooner or later fatal to them. Whether it is possible to acclimatise the Eskimo to modern civilization, as one domesticates reindeer in a more temperate climate, seems extremely doubtful. All individual efforts to do so have invariably failed miserably. There are now in Labrador, north of Eskimo Bay, probably less than fifteen hundred Eskimos.

The Great War taxed very heavily the whole body of northern fishermen. These hardy men were in great demand for patrolling, mine-sweeping, and convoy duty, and their skill with a rifle at moving objects made them very useful as sharpshooters and snipers. The response from Newfoundland was universal, and from all that north coast many of the bread-winners went, never to return. This setback to the census was made infinitely more serious by the effect on the markets in Greece, Italy, and Spain, to which most of the Labrador products are exported. The price of fish fell below the cost of catching it, while that of canvas, twine, salt, and other necessities was maintained at little less than war prices, so that many were forced to leave, if only temporarily, to avoid famine.

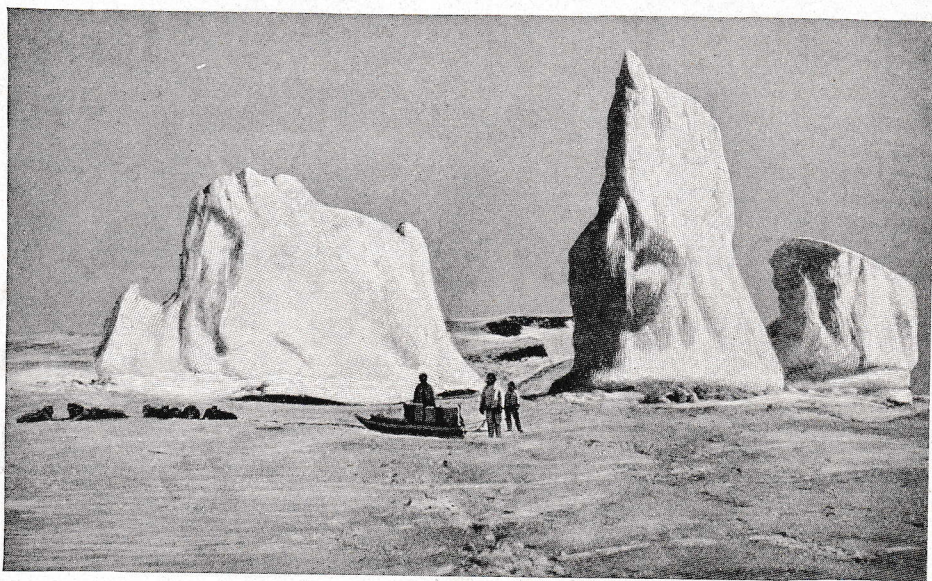
At the present time the population between Cape Whittle and Cape Chidley is only some six thousand. Of these most are of English descent, being from the south and west of England, of good Dorset and Devon blood, while near the Hudson Bay Company's stations are

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many Scottish families, descendants of men who have come out as coopers, servants, or sailors with the company's vessels from the north of Scotland. Besides these are the Indians of the interior, small bands of whom wander up and down the length of the country keeping mostly to the high lands of the interior and travelling along the river valleys. Crees or Algonquins, they are known locally as Nascopies or Mostaignais. They speak, besides their own language, a little broken French and English. They are tall men, kindly to strangers, and of great endurance.

though never the result of their carelessness, have been a contributory factor in driving the deer farther west. For these people there seems little hope in the future. The Canadian Government tried them as herdsmen for domestic reindeer, but the Indians showed no aptitude for pastoral occupation of that kind. They have never mixed with the Eskimos. A natural antipathy seems to exist between them, but as occasional squaws of white men, they reproduce an adaptable and able progeny.

Unquestionably, Labrador has a future before it, in seals, in furs, in



AFOOT ON THE ATLANTIC OFF ICE-BOUND LABRADOR

It is rough travelling over the sea-ice that solidifies the fiords and fringes of the Labrador coast. Yet the indomitable native dogs can pad over it at ten miles an hour with heavy sledges grinding behind them, and when a halt is called men and dogs can shelter from the wind in the lee of the masses of ice that jut up like monstrous fangs.

Photo, Georg Haeckel

They sell most of their furs at the trading posts near St. Augustine, on the Gulf, where they meet at least once a year with their priests and friends. They live almost entirely off the land, eating the animal carcasses, and fishing the rivers as they travel.

Periodic famines have overtaken them during recent years, due to wanton slaughter of the caribou at times, and to increasing hunting on their lands by white trappers, and to forest fires which,

domesticated deer and musk ox, in minerals, in forests and untold water power, and even in berries and produce.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Labrador climate is in any way impossibly cold. Close to the seaboard, not a far northern latitude, the people live at no elevation above sea level. The sole cause of cold is the polar current that sweeps its shores. We have no records of any temperature lower than 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, a low



FURRY LITTLE OFFSPRING OF PROUD ESKIMO MOTHERS

Eskimo mothers spoil their children unashamedly, never chastising them and tolerating any disobedience that does not actually endanger their darlings' life. Absurdly like their fathers in looks and costume, the boys are plucky little rascals, and the girls grow into replicas of their mothers. useful at home in countless ways and devoted attendants on their younger brothers and sisters

Photo, Georg Haeckel

temperature frequently exceeded in many Canadian large cities and in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, and in other northern states where thousands of people live happily. An average temperature of freezing point all the year at the north end is due to the cold water on both sides of the land. In summer in the bays it is often oppressively hot, and I have seen it more than once 90 degrees in the shade. The sunshine in spring is so intense and so glaring that we have to use dark glasses regularly to shield our eyes, and our skin gets as brown as a pair of tanned boots.

The life of the individual on the coast is far from unattractive, and infinitely more desirable, especially to freedom-loving Englishmen, than the monotony of the cramped circumstances of so many in England and on the Continent. A small capital to start with is essential;

then an ability to use tools, energy to work the ground, and a love for open-air life, have made it possible every time for English settlers to do well.

Improvement in methods of marketing the rich cod fishery and salmon fishery is certain to come soon, and once a road (to say nothing of a railroad) were put through, the country life would become comparatively easy. To-day its chief difficulty is the poor transportation. Compared with life on the prairies or the treeless foothills of the mountains in the west, Labrador's beautiful spruce and fir forests, its virgin rivers full of salmon and trout, its diverse fauna, which includes bear (black and white), beaver, otter, fox, wolverine, muskrat, squirrel, and leming, to say nothing of caribou, afford a variety of occupations infinitely more attractive to many. With a modern motor-engine adaptable

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for a boat or in winter for sawing, it is a man's fault if he cannot acquire all the house space he needs in the forest in winter, and on the islands (for salmon catching and cod fishing) in summer. He can build his own boat, and many build their own schooners, and can, of course, supply his own furniture, sledges, and other like necessities with the birch, larch, ash, and spruce that can be had in every river valley and on every mountain side.

Partridge or willow grouse, ptarmigan or rock grouse, and spruce grouse, with abundant ducks, geese, auks, and other such birds add greatly to the larder. The large Arctic hare and innumerable rabbits or lesser Arctic hares are excellent table articles, while fish salted

and frozen is easy to store. The shores of the fiords, the mountain sides, and river valleys simply abound in edible berries; the partridge berry or small cranberry can be picked in millions and preserved by the simple expedient of putting them in tight puncheons, filling with fresh water, and corking up. Blueberries, blackberries, wild currant, squash berries, juniper berries, all vary the menu. It is easy to grow lettuce, cabbage, potatoes, and turnips up the bays where it is warmer, and through the ice in winter fresh trout or rock cod can be taken.

The seal and the whale are also valuable assets to us. The whale is an excellent protein food supply at a pinch, and the tenderer small muscles, such as



FOOLISH FEMININE CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGN FASHIONS

Skirts are now commonly worn by Eskimo women in the southern part of Labrador, but here, at Okak, and farther north, they are recent innovations. Apt to become draggled and oil-stained, they are far less appropriate to the local conditions than the old-style blanket and deerskin trousers worn tucked into sealskin and blanket boots below a blanket smock with capacious hood

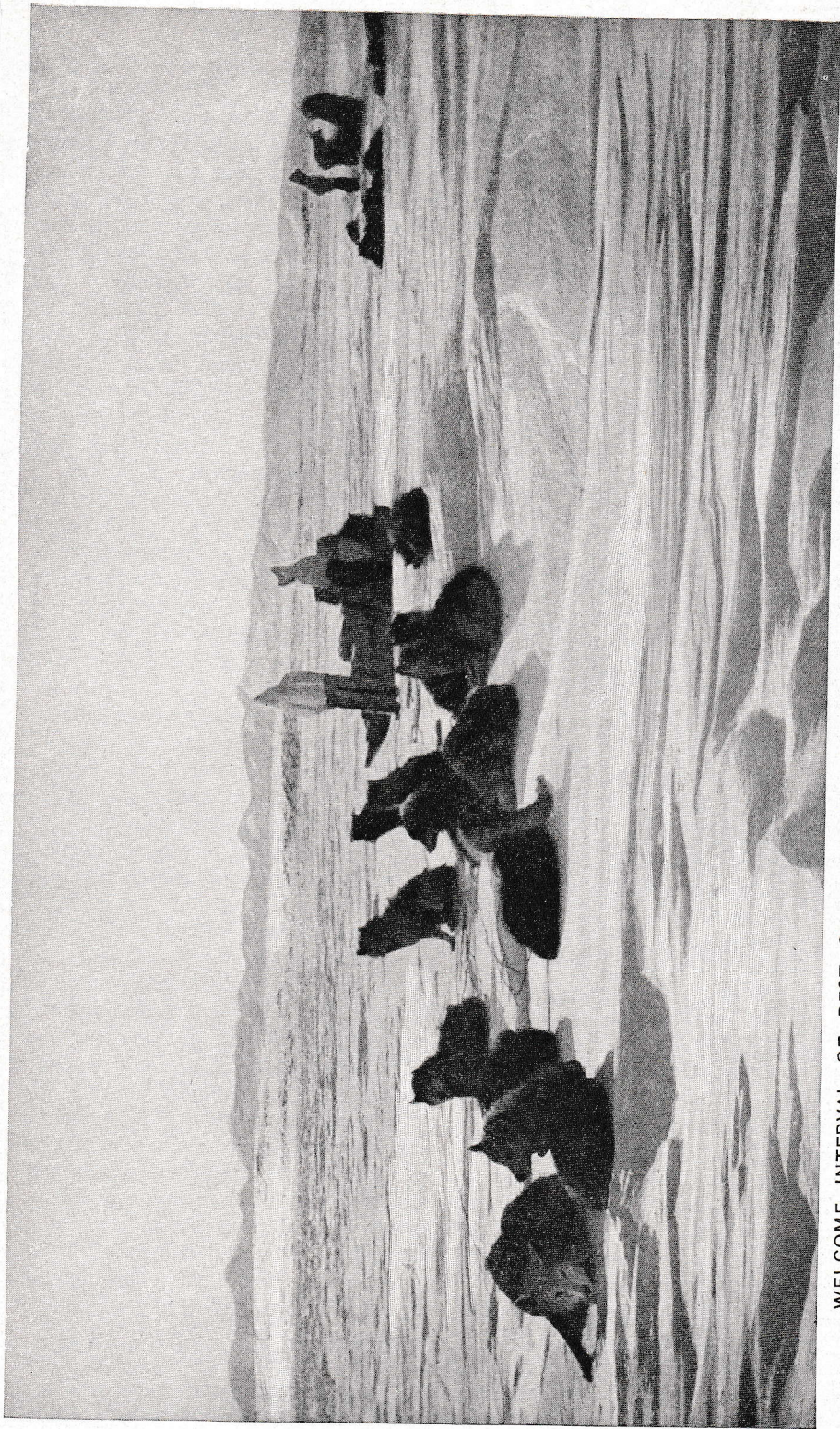
Photo, Georg Haeckel



DRIVING EIGHT-IN-HAND IN LABRADOR: ESKIMOS LEAVING NAIN FOR A SLEDGE-TRIP INLAND

Life in Labrador would be impossible without the huskies, as the sledge dogs are called. Standing about twenty-six inches at the shoulder, and scaling some eighty pounds, they are handsome animals, faithful and obedient servants to their own masters but unfriendly to strangers, and prompt to take advantage of any weakness. Their endurance is astonishing though they are fed only two or three times a week, mainly on frozen seal, generous feeding being said to make them savage, and helped by their long hair and woolly sub-coat they can bear any extremity of cold or blizzard.

Photo. Cassin H. ...



WELCOME INTERVAL OF REST ON A GRUELLING JOURNEY OVER LABRADOR'S HUMMOCKY ICEFIELDS

Huskies seem to have a specially-developed sense of direction, and can find their way with unerring certainty over any region they have once traversed. This gift is shared by the Eskimos, who will keep their course over wide spaces when every landmark is blotted out by the darkness of night or of the more formidable northern storms. The usual pace of a team is about five miles an hour, and this can be maintained for many hours. When the dogs are stopped for a rest they merely lie down where they are, sleeping in the open air all night and waking up in the morning fresh and eager for work

Photo, Georg Haechel

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those that move the eye and are the size of a good beefsteak, are very appetising. The jawbone we saw into strips for shoeing the runners of our sledges; and for dog meat in winter any man with his big scaffold well loaded down with fat whale meat might be envied by



RICHLY CLAD IN SEALSKIN

Dappled black on silver, the hair of the Labrador seal is very handsome, if coarse, and makes up into suits exceedingly becoming to young Eskimo womanhood

Photo, Georg Haeckel

princes. The seal affords us excellent change of diet also—the roasted flipper of the baby seal is a delicacy which doesn't need that splendid asset, a Labrador appetite, to appreciate it. The skins make excellent clothing, light, soft, windproof, and enduring.

Harnesses, whips, snowshoes, and many smaller necessities are made of seal skins or deer skins or walrus skins, as preference and experience dictate. The men turn the bows for the snowshoes, and build the houses, boats, and sledges;

and the women do the cooking, the spinning, the knitting, the weaving, the mat hooking, and the bootmaking. The latter, mostly made of sealskin, are sewn with sinews from the back of the deer. They are light, waterproof, and warm, and last long in our winter work.

No description of Labrador life is complete without a reference to the dogs. Possibly the chief pleasures of life in Labrador are the thrilling dog drives in winter, when all the rivers, bays, and lakes are bridged for us by Jack Frost, and all the inequalities of snags and holes and snares are buried deep under well-packed snow with a good hard surface. For hunting we use small dogs, called "crackies," because they give loud barks when they discover game, even though it is often a partridge high up in a tree. They are especially valuable in our thick forests, but exist only on sufferance of our large sledge dogs. These stand about twenty-six inches to the shoulder, scale almost eighty pounds, and are called "huskies."

With long hair, and warm, woolly sub-coat, these "huskies" can stand any exposure, will work hard for two days at a time, if necessary, without touching food, and are affectionate and lovable companions. They have a special sense for direction, and will face any weather or blizzard, and find their way when any other animal on earth would perish. Life in the North would be impossible without them.

For the aesthetic side of life the deep blues of the sea, the whiteness of our snow that never dims, the fantastic icebergs in summer, the pinnacled frozen sea in winter, the dark evergreen forests, the gorgeous reds that so many of our shrubs and creeping plants assume in the fall, the intense clearness of the atmosphere, and the unparalleled beauties of our auroras and sunrises and sunsets, make the absence of man-painted pictures no very great loss, while the constant opportunity to use every talent and every asset in some directly personal, remunerative work

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affords infinite satisfaction unknown in complicated civilization.

These challenges to one's capacities evolve corresponding abilities, and all energies can be employed all day and every day in satisfying occupation. A simple, contented character is evolved. Hospitality is universal almost, and loyalty a natural characteristic.

A settler coming out should realize that he comes as a pioneer to a call

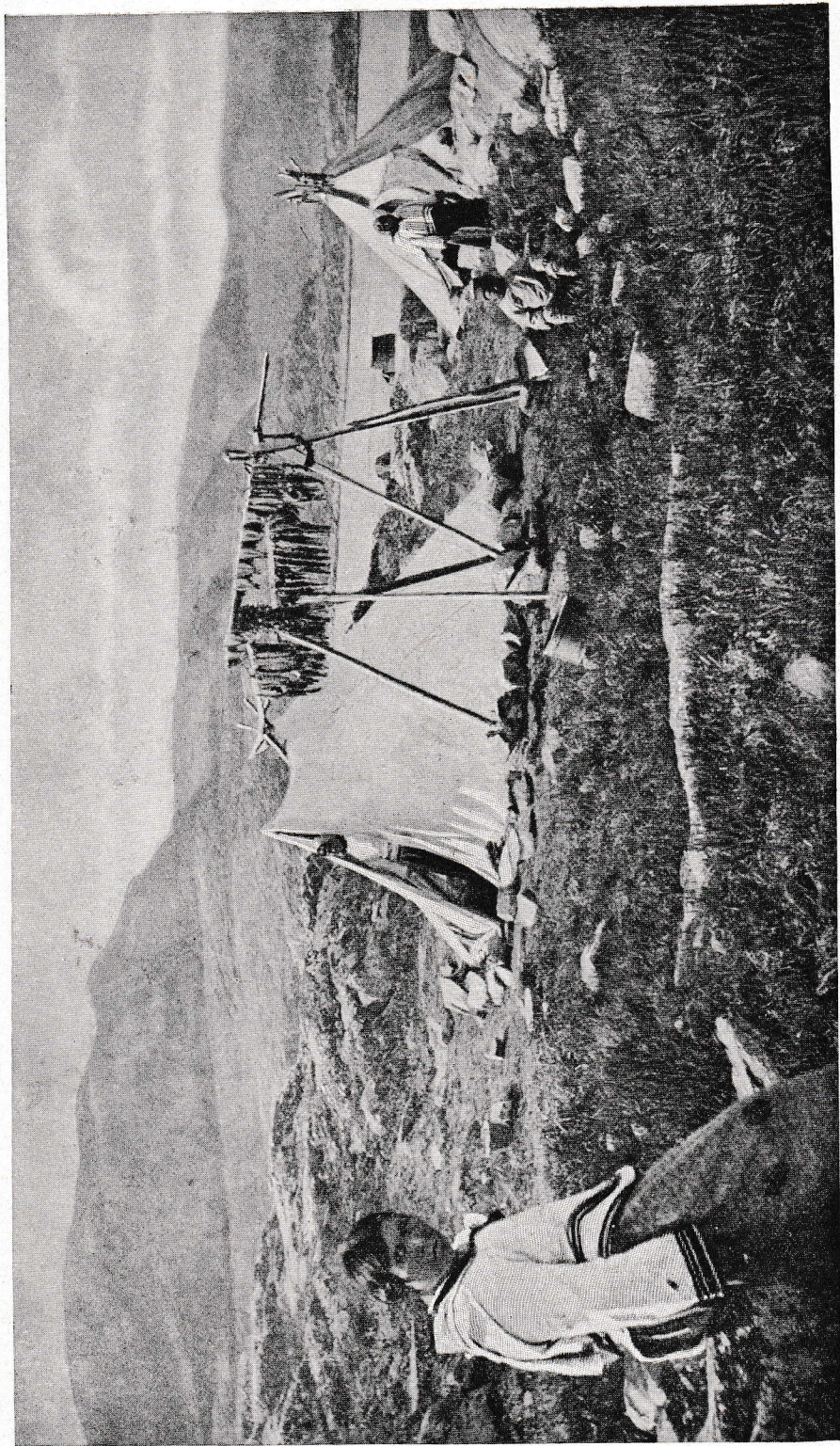
beyond the mountains. He must have courage to face apparent difficulties. Then with physical soundness, such as is everywhere required in all fighting forces, with some little equipment at least to enable the first year or two to be faced successfully, and if possible not alone, with such an outfit we easily understand the love of our people for their rugged and beautiful country.



BONING REINDEER MEAT FOR USE ON FUTURE OCCASIONS

Excitement reaches its height in Eskimo villages when the hunters come home with reindeer. As the sledges come in, laden with meat and skins, everybody rushes to lend a hand, eager women carry the game indoors and strip the flesh from the bones, and soon the huts are packed with merry parties enjoying the greatest luxury they know—the first reindeer meat of the year

Photo, Georg Haeckel



CAMPING OUT FOR THE SUMMER FISHING ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR

August and September are the busiest months in the Eskimo year, for then is the season for the cod fishing on which the people depend for their main supply of the things that money can buy. At this time the people scatter along the shores of the bays and ruins, living for the most part in calico tents. These afford adequate protection against the weather and have the advantage of being easily portable on boat or sledge. All day, and all night, too, if the fish are plentiful, the men and boys are out in the boats jigging for cod, while the womenfolk remain ashore drying the fish on racks and frames and attending to the splitting and salting

Photo, Georg Haack

Newfoundland

III. The Stern Story of Britain's First Colony

By Lord Morris, P.C., K.C.

Former Prime Minister of Newfoundland

ANYONE who visits the Municipal Art Gallery in Bristol will there see a picture representing the departure of John and Sebastian Cabot from that city on their first voyage of discovery, May 2, 1497. The little ship *Matthew* on which they sailed is drawn up against the old stone pier. The mayor of Bristol is bidding farewell to John Cabot. Sebastian is seen standing behind his father, holding the charter of Henry VII., while his mother is being reconciled by a nun to her fate—the parting with husband and son.

It is a beautiful, entrancing picture, exhibiting the solemn, serious way in which in those days great undertakings were begun. The dignitaries of the Church are present to bless the undertaking, for citizens of this great city of Bristol—no mean city—are going out upon an uncharted ocean to discover, it may be, new worlds.

On that day, then, May 2, this little ship, with "*The Matthew of Bristol*" painted on her stern, sailed with a crew of eighteen stout-hearted West Country sailors, the men that Queen Elizabeth said were "the men of Devon, her right hand." For fifty-two days this small craft battled with storm and wave in fog and ice, and ultimately on June 24 reached the Newfoundland coast, that portion, it is supposed, now known as Bonavista.

Tudor and Stuart Adventurers

This was a memorable day in the history of the British Empire, because it marked the discovery for England of her first overseas possession. Newfoundland thus became the cradle of the British Empire, the nursery of the colonial idea, and the forerunner of all those great dominions afterwards discovered and settled, and of the other far-flung portions of the Empire that now encircle the globe.

For his discovery, John Cabot was rewarded by King Henry VII. with the munificent sum of £10. In 1498 he made a second expedition to Newfoundland. In 1500 the Portuguese, under Gaspar de Cortereal, discovered and named Conception Bay and Portugal Cove. From 1521 Portuguese, Spanish, French, Basque, and English fishermen prosecuted the cod fishery. In 1527 the first

attempt was made to found a colony in Newfoundland by Robert Thorne, of Bristol. In 1578 the number of ships prosecuting the fishery had reached 400, of which 50 were English.

On Aug. 5, 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert formally annexed Newfoundland for England. The next attempt at colonisation on a large scale was by one Guy, a merchant of Bristol. A patent was granted to the Earl of Northumberland, keeper of the privy seal, Sir Laurence Tansfield, baron of the exchequer, and Sir Francis Bacon, incorporating them under the name of Treasurers and Company of Adventurers of the City of London and Bristol for the Colony and Plantation of Newfoundland. This colonisation by Guy was the first permanent settlement in Newfoundland.

Organization of the Fishing Industry

Captain Whitbourne, of Devon, was sent to Newfoundland by the high court of Admiralty, in 1615, to correct abuses which had sprung up in connexion with the fisheries. On his return he wrote the first history of the island. In 1623, Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, obtained a patent from James I. for the whole of the peninsula of Avalon, and settled at Ferryland, near Cape Race.

In 1626 as many as 150 vessels came from Devon to prosecute the fisheries. In 1630 a regular code of laws was issued by Charles I. to govern the industry, and five years later the French received permission to dry fish along the coasts. In 1650 there were only 2,000 inhabitants in the fifteen harbours then settled. In 1654 further colonists arrived from England, under Sir David Kirke, and in 1660 the town of Placentia was founded by the French.

Early Colonists' Independent Spirit

By a regulation of 1663, masters of vessels were prohibited from carrying any settlers to the island. Merchants doing business there petitioned the king against sending out a governor, and rules were issued under a fine of £100 to bring back every fisherman brought out.

In 1697, under the treaty of Ryswick, the French were left in possession of a considerable settlement on the south-west coast. In 1713, by the treaty of

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Utrecht, the whole island was ceded by France to England, but certain fishing rights were retained, out of which innumerable annual disputes have arisen. After many futile attempts the question was finally settled with France in 1904. France relinquished practically all rights in Newfoundland, receiving compensation



NO MONK, DESPITE THE COWL

Childlike simplicity, characteristic of all the Eskimos, is patent in the attitude and expression of this Okak villager whose plump rotundity would have beseeemed an abbot of old

Photo, Georg Haeckel

in another part of the world, and a monetary payment for fishermen affected.

The supreme court of judicature was established in 1792, and in 1809 jurisdiction over Labrador was transferred from Canada to the Government of Newfoundland. In 1811 permission was first granted to erect permanent houses, and in 1813 the first grants of land were made by Governor Duckworth. In 1818 a fishery treaty was made with the U.S.A., under which many disputes arose. They were, however, finally settled by arbitration at The Hague in 1910, Newfoundland winning practically every point by the unanimous decision of the international court of arbitration.

In 1832 representative government was granted, but not until 1855 was the full

grant of responsible government definitely conceded. In 1865 the first geological survey of the island was made. In 1869 took place an election by which the party favouring confederation with Canada was defeated by a very large majority at the polls. Since then one other serious attempt at union has also failed. In 1871 the garrison of British troops was withdrawn. In 1880 took place the turning of the sod for the first railway from east to west, which, by the addition of various branches, now extends to over 1,000 miles. At the western terminus of the route is Port aux Basques, sixty miles from Sydney, on Cape Breton Island; fast steamers connect the Newfoundland railway with that port.

During the Great War Newfoundland provided a very creditable percentage of fighting men for its population; 11,922 joined the various services, and, in addition, 3,000 Newfoundlanders enlisted in the Canadian and other forces. A distinct unit, known as the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, was formed, and this received its baptism of fire in Gallipoli, September, 1915. After the evacuation it proceeded to Egypt and accompanied the 29th Division to France, joining the 8th Army Corps. It fought in the battle of the Somme, 1916, especially distinguishing itself in the attack on Beaumont-Hamel; in 1917 at Monchy-le-Preux, Paschendale, Ypres, and Cambrai; and in April, 1918, at Neuve-Eglise, where it materially helped in defeating the German offensive. In September the Newfoundlanders were transferred to the 9th Division, and fought around Ypres, at Polygon Wood and elsewhere. During the final Allied advance, October-November, they captured over 500 prisoners and 100 machine-guns.

The Forestry Corps, numbering about 1,000 men, did useful work in Scotland. The Dominion also provided nearly 3,000 seamen to the Newfoundland R.N.R., who served in warships and armed auxiliaries. A war memorial is to be erected in France to the memory of Newfoundland's dead; it represents a caribou—the badge of the regiment—on a great block of granite, the work designed and carried out by Basil Gotto. Five reproductions will be made and placed along the battle front where men from Newfoundland specially distinguished themselves.

Newfoundland is a dominion of the British Empire, possessing a full measure of responsible government, as complete as that enjoyed by Canada, Australia, and South Africa. The Governor is appointed by the British Crown with the approval of the local ministry. The Legislature consists of two houses—the Legislative

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Council, appointed for life, and a House of Assembly, elected by popular vote for four years. Manhood suffrage and secret ballot are in force.

The school system is entirely denominational. The whole island is under prohibition law, and no wine, spirits, or beer of any kind can be manufactured in the country or imported.

The most northerly point of Newfoundland is at the Straits of Belle Isle, about seven miles wide, which divide it from Canada. The island is 42,754 square miles in area, its maximum length and breadth are both about 320 miles, and in shape it is roughly triangular. From its most eastern point to the most western point of Ireland the distance is 1,640 miles. At Heart's Content the Great Eastern landed the Atlantic cable in 1867, and within a few miles of the same point the first successful air flight started across the Atlantic in June, 1919. The population is about 270,000.

The coastline, much indented, has a total length of something over 2,000 miles, not including the very small bays. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, fifteen miles off the south coast, held by the French, were ceded to them under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 with the provision that they are not to be fortified.

Long Range runs for about two hundred miles along the west seaboard. Between the hills and the coast on the south-west is the Anguille Range, but no peak is more than 2,000 feet high. The range of hills that runs along by Bonne Bay reaches 3,000 feet. St. John's is the largest town. Port aux Basques is the western terminus of the railway. Other principal towns are Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Twillingate, Bonavista, Grand Bank, Placentia, and Burin, while around the coast, especially on the east and south, are many fishing villages.

The town of Grand Falls owes its origin and prosperity to the pulp and paper mills established by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, of which Lord Northcliffe and his brother Harold, afterwards Lord Rothermere, were the pioneers. Placentia was the capital of the island under the French Government. Botwood, near the mouth of the Exploits river is the

summer port of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company for shipping their pulp and paper.

Newfoundland has a remarkable quantity of fresh water, and it is said that over one-third of its surface is covered with lakes and rivers. The longest rivers are the Exploits, Humber, and Gander; the largest of several lakes is Grand Lake, fifty miles long, and containing an island twenty-two miles in length.

The Gulf Stream has a modifying effect on the climate, helping to make conditions far more temperate than on the adjacent mainland. In parts of the country the thermometer rarely drops below zero. In the interior, as for instance at Grand Falls, fogs are unknown.

Newfoundland was in the early days too remote for the average Englishman to appreciate the value of its great fisheries—as the consideration for peace, they were pledged and hypothecated and mortgaged to France and the United States, and from the very nature of the “servitudes” thus created, they led to the passing of penal laws to prevent settlement in the country and the development of its natural resources.

But so prolific are these great marine prairies, requiring neither fertiliser nor plough, and from which annually can be garnered food for millions, that it is doubtful if any laws or regulations are required to protect them, except it be



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in the shoal waters of the bays. For nearly four hundred years have the rival fishermen of two hemispheres here prosecuted their calling, but the largest catch of cod ever taken on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts was that secured in 1909.

The whole annual catch of cod is salt-cured, a process that seems in no way to detract from the delicious flavour of the cod nor to lessen its attraction as a frequent article of food. One point in its favour is said to be that the bacilli of tuberculosis cannot live in it. But when cold storage or other scientific process enables the catch to be supplied fresh, not two million hundredweight but more

the Newfoundland coast once every year for the breeding season. At this time they are especially gregarious, and the whole herd disport themselves in hundreds of thousands for weeks on the floe or drift ice and in the waters around. This ice is carried down on the bosom of the Arctic current in the months of February and March.

On or about March 1, the female seal gets on the ice and there whelps or has her young. When born they are called "cats" and weigh about seven pounds. They are then covered with fur, which, in point of texture and beauty, surpasses the fur of the South Sea seal. This, however, they lose or shed within a week

of their birth. The seal pupped on March 1 is usually a "prime" seal by the 17th of that month, weighing then about seventy pounds. In other words without having left the ice they have increased at an average rate of three pounds a day. This wonderful result is due largely, if not entirely, to the nutritive character of the mother's milk.

The young seal generally takes to the water about the first week of April, when the male as well as the female have been to a very large extent on the ice. They go off every morning to hunt for fish. All fish are welcome to them, but the cod is a favourite item. Allowing two codfish per day for, say, two million seals, we have four million codfish consumed every day; this, multiplied by three hundred and sixty-five, gives an annual consumption of cod of one billion, four hundred and sixty million codfish, or about six times as much

as the whole cod fishery of Newfoundland. The instinct of the seal is marvellous. It will leave its young on the ice in the morning and, going down through a hole, remain away all day, swimming in search of food. Returning in the evening it will locate its offspring in the same "patch" among hundreds of thousands of other baby seals, notwithstanding that the ice may have wheeled or drifted twenty or thirty miles during the day from wind and tide, and that the patch may extend thirty or forty miles from one end to the other. Here is a natural wonder which baffles human understanding.



STURDY SONS OF AN ICY SOIL

Mongol origin is clearly indicated in the features of these Eskimos of Okak. Small, shock-headed, short-necked, muscular men, with restless little eyes set in narrow slits, they are very active despite their squatness and fat solidity

Photo, Georg Haeckel

probably ten million hundredweight will be taken annually from the sea, for at present it is not the supply but the successful marketing of it that troubles the Newfoundlander.

In addition there are also valuable herring, lobster, salmon, smelt, seal, and other fisheries.

The seal fishery has been prosecuted for two hundred years, and yet the number of seals in the ocean to-day is probably as great as on that June morning when John Cabot, in the little ship *Matthew* sighted Cape Bonavista. From their home in the far north the seals come down to

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When the seals or, as they are termed, "pelts"—the carcasses having been removed—are brought into port they are landed, placed on the skinning table, and the fat, averaging about four inches in thickness, removed from the skin. The latter is then cured, tanned, and manufactured into a beautiful leather. The fat furnishes a lubricating oil.

The greatest number of seals ever known to have been killed in any one year is seven hundred thousand, while the average has been about three hundred thousand. The men are "found" while at the fishery by the owner of the steamer, and are his partners in the results of the voyage, receiving one-third as their share, or every third seal. They usually make, on an average, ten pounds each, the time occupied being about three weeks.

Over almost the whole surface of Newfoundland are indications of mineral wealth. Copper, silver, nickel, gold, iron, asbestos, mica, and other minerals of commercial value exist. Copper mines around the northern bays have been worked for many years, and have paid

good dividends to the owners. Coal has also been found in various parts of the island, and companies have been formed to develop it.

The last twenty years have seen yet another industry—that in pulp and paper—take shape. The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company opened its mills at Grand Falls in 1910; they are regarded as the finest in the world. They were built under the supervision of Sir Mayson Beeton. The steel and concrete buildings cover eight acres; they are fitted with the finest machinery and produce 180 tons of paper and 240 tons of pulp a day. The forest acres from which the pulp is cut cover over three thousand square miles, and the enterprise represents an investment of many millions. Another pulp mill has been established at Bishop's Falls, ten miles distant from Grand Falls.

Agriculture is still in an early stage of development, but much of the soil is extraordinarily fertile, and a rich future awaits Newfoundland as a sheep-raising and vegetable-growing country.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR: FACTS AND FIGURES

The Countries

Lie adjacent in N. Atlantic, separated by Straits of Belle Isle, about seven miles wide. Newfoundland is an island off the N. American coast, slightly smaller than England and of some 42,750 square miles, forming a dominion of the British Empire, with which is incorporated part of Labrador, including its coastal regions, the other part belonging to Canada. The coastline of Newfoundland is much indented, and the hinterland mainly hilly. Long Range mountains follow western seaboard for some 200 miles. Nearly one-third of total area comprises lakes and rivers. Of the former, Grand Lake, fifty miles in length, is the largest, while chief rivers are the Exploits, Gander, and Humber. Gulf Stream influences the climate, making it considerably more temperate than that of the mainland. Total population about 264,000. Newfoundland is the only dominion with naval service as branch of Imperial Establishment. Total prohibition is in force.

Area of Labrador under Newfoundland jurisdiction claimed to be about 300,000 square miles, the coastline from Belle Isle Straits to Cape Chidley measuring about 1,000 miles. Range of mountains run from south, rising in the north to over 5,000 feet. Numerous rivers flow to coast, which is much broken. Climate frigid, and country undeveloped; agriculture and mining, if attempted, being only possible in the interior. Population about 4,000, mainly half-breeds, Indians, and Eskimos.

Government and Constitution

Newfoundland has full measure of responsible government in similar degree to the other dominions. Governor appointed by Crown, with approval of local ministry, and assisted by an Executive Council of not more than nine members, Legislative Council not exceeding twenty-four members, and elected House of Assembly of thirty-six representatives. The last appointed for four years by popular vote, while members of Legislative Council appointed for life. Dominion divided into eighteen constituencies with manhood suffrage.

Commerce and Industries

Main agricultural output is in hay, oats, potatoes, turnips, and cabbage. Soil in many parts extremely fertile. Large numbers of sheep, swine, and horses. Extensive mineral resources include iron, copper ore and pyrites, coal, gold, silver, and lead. There are large pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, and Lomond on Bonne Bay. Imports, of which textiles, hardware, coal, salt pork and flour were the chief, amounted in 1920 to £5,962,219, and exports totalled £4,628,511 for the same year, the main articles being dried cod and cod oil, herrings, pulp and paper, and iron ore. The products of the fisheries amount annually to some £4,000,000, the majority of the population being engaged in this industry. In the shore cod fishery alone there are employed some 15,000 boats. Standard coin, the gold dollar, normal value, 4s. 1½d.

Communications

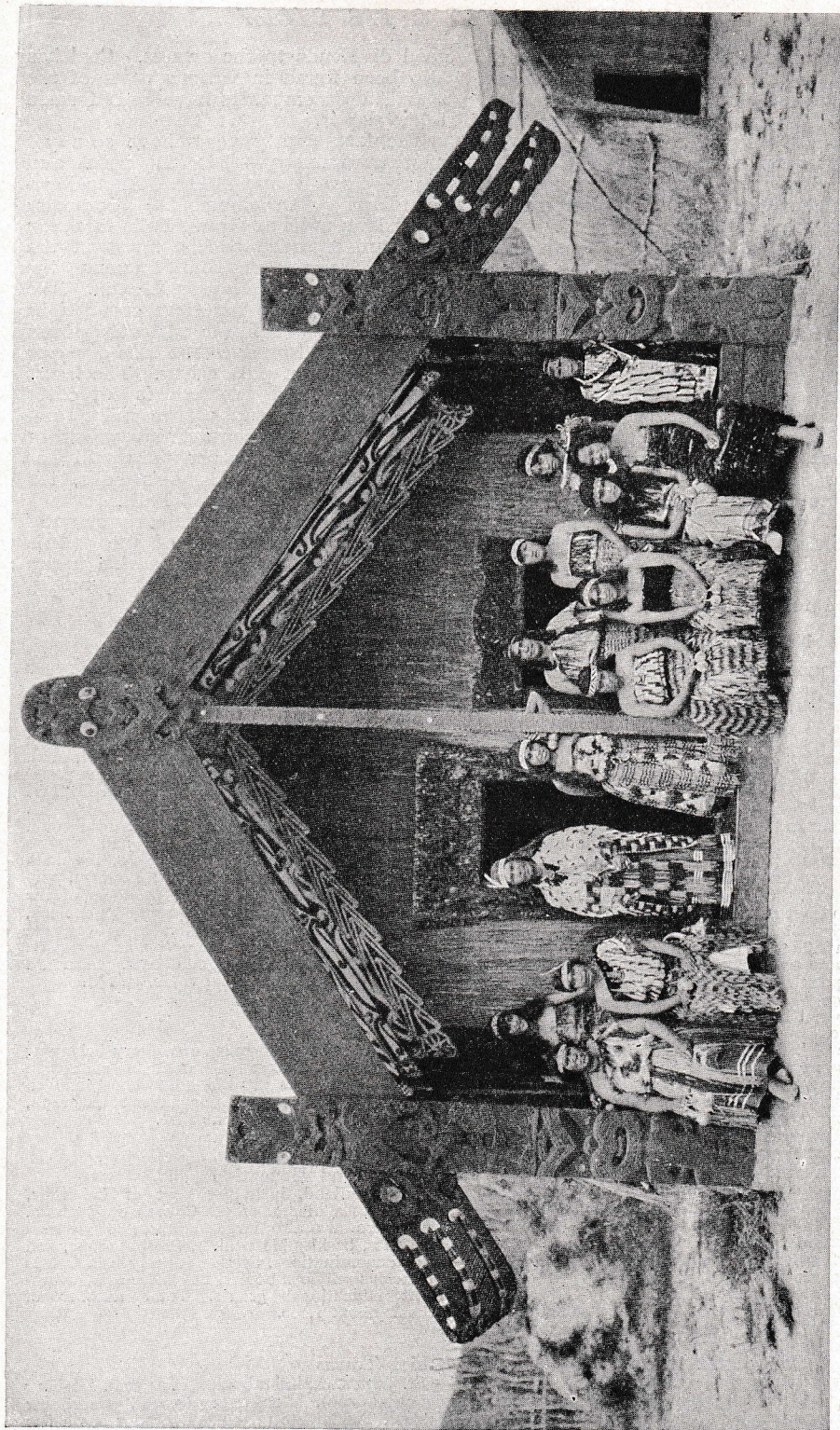
There are some 950 miles of railway belonging mostly to the Government, and in connexion a fleet of steamers ply along the coast and to Canada. There are about 4,600 miles of telegraph, and 1,000 miles of telephone wire.

Religion and Education

Newfoundland, including part of Labrador, constitutes a diocese of the Church of England, and there are also large numbers of Roman Catholics, besides Methodists, Presbyterians, and other denominations. Schools entirely in the hands of various religious bodies, but there are Government educational grants. Total number of schools about 1,200.

Chief Towns

St. John's, capital (population 34,000), Harbour Grace (4,500), Bonavista (4,000), Carbonear (3,500), Twillingate (3,300). Labrador has a few coastal settlements, chiefly Moravian mission stations.



TRIUMPHS OF NATIVE CRAFTSMANSHIP SHOWN IN THE MAORI CARVED HOUSES OF NEW ZEALAND

Most Maori villages contain at least one wharehakaio, or carved house. It is used as a communal assembly hall, council place, house of amusement, guest-house, and sometimes as the village dormitory. A whare may be as much as eighty feet long by thirty feet in width, with a height of about twenty feet to the ridge pole. Posts, ridge pole, barge boards, rafters, and lattice walls are wonderful examples of the carpenter's and woodcarver's art, richly adorned with grotesque heads with leering mouths and lolling tongues, black and red scroll work, and effigies of tribal heroes